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PREFACE

HE Epistle to a Friend being more than once referred to in the succeeding Pages, some Particulars relating to it may not be unacceptable to the Reader; as they may tend to illustrate some Passages in the following Letter.

It is well known, that after the Extinction of the late Rebellion, the Rebel Heads fix'd up at Manchester Exchange, had religious Honours paid to them by the Devotees of the Jacobite Faction. Mr. Nicholls, a learned, ingenious and loyal Clergyman in that Town preach'd, and afterwards in his own Defence published, a very seasonable Discourse on that Occasion. Therein he shew'd, that Rebels and Traytors guilty of the most atrocious Crimes, and whose Lives had been as immoral as their Deaths were infamous, had no just Claims to the Distinctions of Christian Martyrdom; and that those who had been Enemies to all Righteousness, both in a moral and political Capacity, could not be faid to suffer for Righteousness Sake. Jacobitism took Alarm at this, and the Alarm begat the Epistle to a Friend; the low Design of which was, to travesty Mr. Nicholls's Sermon. But

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be who sets about to ridicule good Sense, betrays bis Want of it, and by attempting to wound the Reputation of another, bids fair, in the Issue, to damn bis own.

Mr. Owen, had likewise, in a Thanksgiving Sermon on the Defeat of the Rebellion, observ'd the Indecency and 'Impropriety of reverencing Traytors and Myrmidons as Christian Martyrs, and making the Scum of the Earth the Glory, nay the Pride, of Heaven. In a Marginal Note, be referr'd to a Paragraph inserted in the Manchester Magazine, by an Eye-Witness to the Fact, to Support the Charge of Skull-Worship. Besides this, Mr. Owen published a Letter in the Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine 1746, relating to the Manchester Jacobite Faction. This was Provocation sufficient to intitle him to the Notice of the Manchester Verse-wright in bis Epistle to a Friend. Such Opposition to the licentious Spirit of Jacobitism, arising from different Quarters, gave a Swell to Jacobite Rage. The Trumpet of Sedition was blown; the Clouds of Disaffection burst, and discharged themselves upon the Magistracy, loyal Clergy, and all the Government's Friends, in Showers of Wrath and Fury. The Master-Tool was ordered to his Post, from whence he has since been preaching up Politeness with Dunghil-Breeding, and, under Pretence of advocating for the true Catholic Church, been labouring to introduce the Worship of Dunghil-Gods.

But, — The Author of the Epistle to a Friend? — Here the Reader must satisfy himself with learning who he is not, as I cannot at present instruct him who he is.

Certain it is, the Author of it cannot be Mr. Byrom, and that for two Reasons.

First, John Byrom, M. A. and F. R. S. is both a Gentleman and a Poet, and therefore cannot be the Author of the Epistle to a Friend. Mr. Byrom, in early Life, distinguished himself by some very ingenious Essays in the Spectator, sign'd John Shadow, and by a fine Pastoral, Phæbe and Colin, which will always do Honour to his Name. It cannot be conceived therefore, that he should be so far forsaken by the Graces, as to be the Author of the above-mentioned Epistle. To ascribe it to Mr. Byrom, is only a low Stratagem, made Use of by some Soul canker'd with Envy, in order to blast that Gentleman's Fame.

Secondly, Whatever Disguises it may be prudential and even necessary for Mr. Byrom to wear, among some of the Disaffected at Manchester, yet when abroad, where he need indulge no Reserve, and when among Whigs, where every Man has the Privilege to speak his Sentiments freely, he is well known to be a staunch and steady Whig; a warm Advocate for the present Government, and a zealous Friend to the Constitution both in Church and State. For the

the Truth of this, I could appeal to several Gentlemen of Distinction that know him, that have convers'd with him, that have form'd some Intimacy with him, and are ready to bear Testimony for him. Nay, when abroad amongst honest Whigs, he has been so accomplish'd a one himself, that some have even violently suspected him with being a Presbyterian. However this I take to be a Mistake, for Presbyterians, according to Dr. Deacon's new Gospel of Tradition, must ordinarily be all damn'd, (a) and consequently Dr. Deacon can have no Friendship for those for whom God has no Mercy or Compasfion. But Dr. Deacon and Mr. Byrom are very good Friends, as all good Christians either are, or ought to be. However from Mr. Byrom's Whig Principles, 'tis evident, he cannot be the Author of the Jacobite Epistle to a Friend. Q. E. D.

It may not be improper to add here, that there has been lately published an excellent, solemn, methodical, true, full, concise, comprehensive, incomprehensible, and unanswerable Defence of Jacobitism and Dr. Deacon's Catechism, (b) proving that they are — what Mr. Owen represented them to be, — most solidly and exquisitely ridiculous; — that Dr. Deacon's Catholic Church is built upon the Rock of

(b) A Ballad just published in Defence of Jacobitism and Dr.

Deacon's true Catholic Church.

⁽a) — We may fee the Necessity of living and dying in Communion with the — holy Catholic Church, out of which Salvation is not ordinarily to be obtain'd. Cat. p. 162.

of old primitive Tradition, and a new Ballad; and that this new Divinity-Ballad and the Cause it defends, are Twin-Sisters that wear the same Features, and boast of the same Charms. With the Affistance of Dr. Deacon's Church Infallibility, one may venture to foretel that this Production will not live a Fortnight, if it should die thirteen Days before; for some Insects are born and dead in a Day. This Catholic-Church Ballad, in Vindication of the Faith once delivered to the Saints of Rome, doth great Honour to the Doctor's Catechism. but none at all to the Quack-Wit who wrote it. When such a Catechism and such a Ballad, like the two Meteors, Castor and Pollux, (a) go Hand in Hand, they portend that Jacobitism has spent its Rage, that the Storms and Tempests of Jacobite Faction are allay'd, and that their Strength being exhausted, a Calm will speedily succeed them; or to diversify the Imagery, our Master-Tool, like his Cosin German Tom Tripplett, the Westminster Scholar, find. ing a Grove of Birch planted in his Buttocks, makes a Jest of his own Misfortune, with a View to anticipate his being made the Common-Place Jest of his Fellows; and dissembles the Distresses he cannot remove and dare not confess.

It is a Maxim in the Schools, Nihil dat quod non habet. Our Ballad-Catholic-Church Advocate

⁽a) Castor and Pollux are Meteors that sometimes in a great Storm appear sticking to Ships like two, or sometimes more, Balls of Fire. If one Ball only appears it prognosticates Danger, but when two are seen together they portend an approaching Calm.

wocate confirms that Maxim. Learning and Argument he has but little to display; but what he has he will give you. Instead of a Flow of Wit, he'll attempt to bear down his Adversary with a Flood of Ill-Manners: Instead of Argument he'll give you a Catch: Instead of Reason a Rhime: Doggrel instead of Demonstration; and instead of Common Sense, he'll second the pious Mountebankry of his Friend-Doctor, and endeavour to fire away the Devil of Loyalty and Whiggism out of the Nation, by writing—Verses.

Thus, as the py'd Fiper of Hamel, (so call'd from his particolour'd Dress and his Occupation), charm'd away all the Brunswick Rats with his Music (a), so our Poetical Scaramouch would chase out of our Land, to adopt his own Expression, all Hanover Rats with a Ballad.

A LET-

(a) A Person call'd the py'd Piper in Saxony, contracted with the Burghers of Hamel in the County of Brunswick, for a certain Sum of Money, to rid them of all the Rats that insested the Town; and accordingly having pip'd them all after him, he led them to the River Weser and therein drowned them. But the Town resusing to sulfill it's Bargain, he pip'd again thro' the Streets, and being followed by a Crowd of Children, 130 in Number, thro' one of the Gates of the City, to an adjacent Hill, a wide Chasm open'd in the Side of it, into which himself and the Children having enter'd, the Hill clos'd up again, and they were never seen any more. This is said to have happened July 2, 1376. In Memory thereof, it was ordain'd and established that in all publick Writings made in that Town, the Year of the going forth of their Children should be added after the Year of our Lord, which Practice has ever since been ob served and continued among them.

Versec.

Versec.**

Versec.

Versec.

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LETTER

TO THE

MASTER-TOOL, &c. S 1 R!



HAVE fomewhere read of an Order of Knighthood amongst the Hottentots, where the Person install'd is plentifully bespatter'd in a very ungenteel and indecent Manner; which he receives with great Alacrity,

as the more Indecency, the more Honour. In a Light fomething analogous to this, I confider your Treatment of me, in a late Epistle to a Friend. The more Abuse, the more Honour; the more Scurrility you have given Vent to, the more Distinction you have paid me. Jaco-

bites and Nonjurors, I have always look'd upon as a Race of British Hottentots, as blind and bigotted as their Brethren about the Cape, but more savage in their Manners. A Specimen of this from their Writings? Take one as follows:

" Leave to the low-bred O-ns of the Age,

" Sense to belye and Loyalty to rage;

"Wit to make Treason of each Cry and Chat,

" And Eyes to see false Worship in a Hat; "Wisdom and Love to construe Heart and Mien,

" By the new Gospel of a Magazine."

Epistle to a Friend, p. 26.

Your polite and elaborate Notes upon the above Lines are as follow.

"Line 335. Leave to the low-bred. Alluding to a furious fanatic Preacher, in the
Neighbourhood of Manchester, who has lately publish'd some Sermons in the Spirit here
described.

"Line 340. A Magazine. Alluding to Mr. "Owen's mentioning the Story above-mention-"ed" [i. e. Dr. Deacon's worshipping the Rebel Skulls fix'd up on the Exchange at Manchester] "in his Ranting Sermon on the Thanks-"giving Day; and citing for it a paltry News-"Paper, intitled the Manchester Magazine."

These few Traits of your Genius illustrate and confirm my Observation above; that Jacobites and Nonjurors are but a Race of British Hottentots, as blind and bigotted as their Brethren about the Cape, but more favage in their Manners. Why else so much Rage and Virulence, express'd by you Sir, the Mouth and Master-Tool of the Faction, in the Neighbourhood of Manchester, against a Person to whom you are a Stranger? Express'd against him; for what? For blaspheming the Character of fainted Traytors, and even daring to proscribe Rebellion. For these ___ high and mighty Crimes, I am --- what am I not? A Fury; a Fanatic; a low-bred Fellow. Go on Sir; a little more of the same Billingsgate Oratory; a few more of the same Bear-Garden Decorations of Language. They well become the Cause that you plead; they are the strongest Pillars that support, the noblest Ornaments that grace, and the most conclusive Arguments that defend it. Impudent Puppy; Son of a B--ch; Son of a W--re; are some other Figures of Speech, which when decently interlarded with well-mouth'd Oaths, have done excellent Service to your Cause, against it's two most inveterate Enemies, ___ the Love of our Country and Common Sense. As you have some Military Friends among you, since the Act of Indemnity took Place, 'tis not doubted but you will be taught how to employ the Figures gures of Speech above, as a Corps de Referve, on a proper Occasion.

However as Losers are allow'd to complain, and Culloden was a fatal Day! if a Man cannot shew his Wit, yet why should he not shew his Teeth? Believe me, Sir, I shall never attempt to restrain you from the free Exercise and Enjoyment of this glorious Privilege. Hard Language and foft Arguments, (I'll fay nothing of the Heads that form them) can never wound that Cause which has Truth to support it. But whilst the Enemies of the Government endeavour to poison Mens Minds with all Manner of flavish, absurd, and rebellious Principles, shall there be no Antidote dispens'd by the Government's Friends? Shall a Man fit down, indolent and neutral in his House, while he beholds Thieves rifling his Property, or Incendiaries fetting his House on a Flame? Shall State Incendiaries, you know who I mean, be propagating the Flame of Difaffection to the best of Governments and the best of Kings, and none endeavour to extinguish its Rage and Fury? Yes Sir, I dare plead the Cause of Liberty, of Virtue, of Religion, of Mankind, and of my Country, in Spite of all Opposition. You have invited, you have provoked me into the Field; and I dare let you know that I am not akin to your fugitive Hero; that I shall not flinch in the Combat. I dare tell you that our present Government has Enemies, and what Kind

Kind of Men they are. Be it at Bologne, or Avignon, or whatever other Place, that your vagrant Idol keeps up the mock State of a Court, I dare tell you that the Man who vifits it to procure an Absolution for having abjur'd Popery and the Pretender, and fworn Allegiance to King GEORGE, and yet calls himself a good Protestant and a good Subject, either affronts other Mens Understandings, or betrays the Weakness of his own. I dare tell both you and your Friends, that the Features of base-born Superstition, are as different from those of true Religion, as the hectoring, swaggering Rant of your Party over their Cups, is different from true Magnanimity and Courage. I dare tell you that Jacobites and Nonjurors should always herd together, that they pine after the Jame Yoke, court the fame Chains, and meet in the same Center: I cannot say, with your Brother Wit and Patriot, Dr. Sacheverel, that like two Parallel Lines, they will meet in one Center. (a) If your Libels against the Government and Common Sense, have from Time to Time escaped Notice; if they have received no Answer, 'tis not because they have been unanswerable, but because they have deserv'd none. However your late Attack upon me, urges me to examine a little into Jacobite and Nonjuring Principles, and to give fuch an Account of them.

⁽a) Sachewerel's Affize Sermon at Oxford, Vid. Modern Fanatic. p. 17.

them as may be of some Service to the Publick. The two Points I propose, at this Time to join Issue with you upon, are,

Whether Jacobite and Nonjuring Principles do not stand justly chargeable with Fanaticism, and whether this Fanaticism is not, of all other, the most sovereign and accomplish'd? And, as I disown the Authority of all Gospels but Christ's,

Whether Christ's Gospel or the Nonjuror's Gospel, be the new one, and which of the two is the more rational and authentic?

As to the first: I shall not take upon me to enquire whether the Word Fanatic boasts of a Greek or Latin Extraction. Be that the applauded Task of some sublime Genius-like your own, whose Leisure and Talents render him equal to Enquiries of such solemn Importance. Tis enough for my Purpose, that whatever its Etymology be, the Meaning which Use has stamp'd upon it is this ___ one who covers bad or the very worst Purposes with a great Shew of Goodness and Devotion. The true Spirit of Fanaticism discovers itself in such a wild, outrageous Zeal for Absurdities, as grows even into devout Madness. 'Tis a Spirit that raises Tumults and Seditions in States, without any just Provocation; — that disturbs the Peace of Societies, and folemnly invocates Heaven to

aid in effectuating their Ruin. Fanaticism is a fanctify'd Phrenzy, that pretends much to extraordinary Influences and Communications; to immediate Inspirations; to a familiar and ful-Jome Commerce with the Deity. It receives Dreams for divine Truths, and passes off wild Reveries for Gospel Revelations. It's Language is a luscious, unintelligible Jargon. The Fanatical Inamorato feels, what he looks upon to be, a facred Rage of Passion swell in his Breast. The Fire of Enthusiasm glows within him, and he cherishes and feeds it with as much Zeal as the Vestal Virgins of Rome did the facred Fire in their Temple. In short, he riots in all Manner of spiritual Debaucheries, and talks to his God as the Gallant doth to his Mistress. Fanaticism urges its Votaries to the Observance of the most absurd and unnatural Rites; to cut and flash their own Bodies for the Good of their Souls; (a) to facrifice their own Children, (b) and makes natural Delirium to be an infallible Token of supernatural Grace. Such were the Fanatic Priest's of Bellona; nay Sir, if you read any Poetry but -your own, methinks you might learn that the Fanatic Priests of Bellona were but Types of the Jacobite and Nonjuring Fanatics of our Day. Speak Juvenal,

⁽a) Bellonæ servientes, vere exsecare Brachium, præcepit Studio Crudelitatis. Caujabon in Lamp.

⁽b) Vid. Lucian de Dea Syria.

- Sed ut Fanaticus Æstro,

" Percussus, Bellona tuo divinat; et ingens

"Omen habes, inquit, magni clariq; Triumphi

" Regem aliquem capies, aut de Temone Britanno

" Excidit Avirargus, (a)

Florus gives us an Account of one Eunus who by counterfeiting a fanatical Fury, brandishing about the Locks of the Syrian Goddess, pretending to a divine Impulse; (and indeed most Fanatics make God a Party in their Quarrels), kindled a bloody War in the Roman Commonwealth, and induced 60,000 Men to take up Arms against the State. (b)

A learned Writer observes that Weigelius and Behmen; your intimate Acquaintance, Jacob Behmen, he must mean, were the Leaders of the Fanatics in Germany; and both these were pupill'd by one Paracelsus a Physician. Now Sir, suppose I could name a modern Dr.-Paracelsus that teaches and propagates such Principles as the above, that, like your Dark-Lanthorn Jacob, inculcates a strange Kind of Mystic Divinity upon the Minds of his deluded Votaries; that is for raising Tumults and Insurrections in the State; — whose Religious Catechisms are Leffons

⁽a) Juvenal Sat. 4.
(b) Syrus quidam Nomine Eunus (Magnitudo Cladium facit ut meminerimus) fanatico Furore, fimulato, dum Syriæ Deæ comas spectat ad Libertatem et Arma Servos quasi Numinum Imperio concitavit. Florus Lib. 3. c. 9.

Lessons of Absurdity and Superstition, and whose political ones are — the Fate of his unhappy Sons (a) will tell — what? — who dreams of nothing but dethroning of British Princes, and who, like the Worshippers of the Syrian Goddess, will sacrifice his own Children to his Idols. — Will not you call this Man a Fanatic? Would not Juvenal; would not Florus have call'd him so, had he lived in their Days.

But you will say, do you take me for a School-Boy to read Lectures to me out of such moth-eaten Authors as these? Well Sir, to attone in some Measure for putting you under the severe Discipline of a School Boy, I'll wave, for a while, referring you to any more heathen-ish, greek and latin Authors, and remit you to an English one, to learn what Funaticism is, and to one who has justly been esteemed one of the politest Writers of this Age.

"Fanaticism is a Composition of Superstition and Enthusiasm. It overbears all Order
and Government, all Virtue and sound Religion — It implys an uncommon Pretence
to Religion and Sanctity, and sometimes Infpiration itself, with an evident Mixture of
Madness or Infatuation, accompany'd, for
the most Part, with a Restlessness and Turbulency of Spirit, which is inconsistent with

⁽a) Dr. D -- c -- had three Sons in the Rebellion.

" the Peace of Society and any fettled Form " of Government. The true Fanatic is always " most earnest about some palpable Supersti-" tion, which is not only no Part of found Re-" ligion, but even destructive of it. He con-" tends with Vehemence for Opinions notorioufly abfurd, and cannot live in any Degree of Charity with fuch as differ from him ---His religious System is chequer'd with Contradictions. He is hurry'd on by the Impetu-" ofity of his Zeal, to break through all Re-gards of the most facred Importance, that " feem to thwart his extravagant Schemes, ne-" ver confidering the Lawfulness, the Expediency, or the Wisdom of the Means he uses, " nor attending to the Mischiess or fatal Conse-" quences that manifestly threaten either him-" self, or Numbers of People, or even whole States and Kingdoms. — The most impi-" ous as well as the most ridiculous Notions will be received with Veneration, by Perfons of a fanatical Disposition. There was a Set of Fanatics for Instance, who took a " Fancy to be godly and naked, in Imitation of our first Parents in their State of Innocency. "Their Congregations were held in a warm "Stove. They put off their Clothes at the " Door, and the Men and Women, the Priest " not excepted, fat promiscuously upon Bench-" es rais'd one above another, without the least " Covering. When their Devotions were end" ed, they dress'd and went to their Houses in the Sinfulness of worldly Garments. (a)

"How fimple and inoffensive soever, the Phrenzy of some Fanatics may be, in the Infancy of their Religion — yet as they make Proselytes, it generally appears that cunning and ambitious Men mix in their Assemblies, and lead the poor Ignorants by Degrees into Projects, for modelling the Laws and the Government, according to their own wild Fancies; the first Step to which is, by teaching them to question the Authority of the Civil Magistrate.

"The Fanatics, of most Kinds, have actually taken the Advantage of some great Convulsion or Division in the State, to broach
their Extravagancies, as being on several Accounts the most suitable Season for savouring
a weak or a wicked Cause!"

I might Sir rest the Matter here, and appeal,
— whether from these Characteristics, Jacobite
and Nonjuring Fanaticism doth not appear to
be of all other the most sovereign and accomplish'd? But a few more Extracts from the

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⁽a) These Adamites were a Sect that spring up as early as the Second Century. They recommended the Monastic Life, and made Vows of Continence, as our Nonjurors do; tho', if Credit be due to some Historians, they were Examples of the greatest Incontinency in Practice.

same polite Writer, will not at this Time, and upon this Occasion, be unacceptable or unentertaining to the Friends of the present Government, whatever they may be to ___ Yours. The Doctors of this Church, (i. e. the Nonjurors Church, adds he,) " tell us loudly there is no " coming at Salvation, but thro' their Permif-" sion. Beware of Counterfeits, is in Effect "their Cry to the People. We have a Patent for a Monopoly of Grace, and it is not to " be had pure in this Nation but thro' our " Hands." Is not this the very Language of our Modern Pulpit-Dr.-Paracelsus, in bis late Catechi/m of bulky Reputation. " A full, " true, and comprehensive View of Christianity, " in Relation to Faith, Practice, Worship and Rituals, set forth sincerely without Regard to any Modern Church, SeEt, or Party, as it "was taught in the Holy Scriptures, was deliver'd by the Apostles, and received by the
"Universal Church of Christ, during the four
first Centuries." Well spoken Dr.! What could Dr. Green, the samous Stage Orator, have said more! What could the eminent Dr. Taylor, the Occulift, have faid more, as to couching a Cataract, than this Brother Doctor of his has faid, as to curing us of our Spiritual Blindness!

There is likewise a Mixture of Madness in facobite and Nonjuring Schemes. "Their certain Hopes have been long frustrated ____

"but still these Nonjuring Fanatics, are of so fanguine a Complexion, that repeated Disappointments are a Cordial to their Spirits, and they grow through Delays more consident of Success; they never so much as reslect on the Medley of concurring Incidents, both Abroad and at Home, which are to combine in their Favour, any of which failing, their Chimerical Project vanisheth into Smoke. Besides, their Madness overlooks the Bloodshed and Consusion it must cost to accomplish their wicked Intentions; and after all, in the upsicked in the sould fall they can be Gainers, but highly reasonable to imagine they themselves would fall the foremost Sacrifice to their own Insatuation.

"That they are of a restless and turbulent Spirit, appears by the late unnatural Rebellion, (a) in which they were so active; by the frequent Riots and Tumults, they have excited thro' the Nation; by the Seditious and Treasonable Books, Pamphlets and Papers, they have publish'd; by their virulent and reviling Speeches, against the King and his Government; and lastly, by the notorious Evidence of their unwearied Endeavours, to engage Foreign Powers to affish their cruel "Projects"

⁽a) The Essays from whence these Passages are extracted, were wrote soon after the 15 Rebellion: Upon comparing them with the Conduct of our present Jacobites and Nonjurors, it will be found the Spirit of the Party is still the same.

" Projects, for embroiling their Native Coun" try in a Civil War."

As to their Abfurd Notions; "do not the "Doctors of these deluded People teach the " absolute Necessity of Confession, and facer-"dotal Absolution; the uncontroulable Vali-" dity of human Benedictions and Denuncia-"tions; and even the Use of Prayers for the " Dead: And all these manifold Superstitions, " are, to the Destruction of found Religion, er palm'd upon their Disciples for the more re-"fin'd Doctrines of the Church of England! Do they not vehemently contend for abfurd "Opinions, when they write and preach, and " talk so warmly for the exalting of their par-"ticular Scheme of Church Authority, to not " only the over-ruling, but the Subversion of the Civil Power; as likewise when they " make the Salvation of Mankind, as well as "their whole Title to Christianity, depend " upon such a Succession of Priests as cannot " be proved.

"Is it not a Contradiction to common Sense, to pretend to insure the establish'd Protestant Church, by endeavouring to set a declared Papist on the Throne. ___ Is it not likewise a notorious Contradiction to preach up the imminent Danger of this Church from the Protestant Succession, which is the only human Security she can have.

Their Zeal is as desperate as their Principles are absurd. "Sooner than quit their mad" Project they will lay aside all Regard to the Laws of their Country, to Religion, and to every social and moral Virtue. The hazard-ing of their own Lives and Fortunes, as well as the ruining of others; nay the Desolation of the whole Island, and even of Mankind, would probably not give the least Check to their Fanatical Phrenzy, could they find a favourable Opportunity to exert it in its full Vigour.

From what has been faid, it appears, "that the Denomination of Fanaticism, tho' the Vulgar have been taught otherwise, is by no Means applicable to People of any Communion, who live soberly, within an orderly Regulation, and in due Obedience to the Laws of their Country. Men may degenerate into Fanatics, under any Form of Church Discipline, as well as they may become Slaves under the Shew of any Constitution of civil Government. Inasmuch as the Members of any Church approach the Religious Phrenzy particulariz'd above, infomuch do they discolour their Devotion with Fanaticism. (a)

Thus

⁽a) Freethinker, publish'd by Dr, Boulter, late Abp. of Armagh, Primate of Ireland.

Thus Sir, you fee I have dar'd to make Reprizals upon you, and have thereby transferr'd the Scene of the War into the Enemy's Country. I have retorted the Charge of Fanaticism in the Language of a very Masterly Writer. If you are still commanded to Print away (the Expression will please, it is your own) it will be necessary for you to summon your whole Political Posse to meet in a full House, that they may club Wits, and throw their Brains into one common Shot, for the Discharge of this Reckoning. I have chose a Metaphor the most familiar to your Party; had the Cause ow'd greater Homage to Mars than to Bacchus, I should have said, it will be necessary to Muster all your Forces together, to stand upon the Defensive against so formidable an Author.

Were it requisite to add any more, to display facobite and Nonjuring Fanaticism, in it's proper Dress, it could not be done to greater Advantage than by transcribing the Language and Sentiments of the Party, as publish'd in their own Writings. But I have no competent Opportunity, at present, of doing this; however some Extracts out of one of their admir'd Chiefs, the late Dr. Hicks, lie now before me: After having condemn'd the whole Frame of our Government, in Church and State, he proceeds thus; "it is upon a wrong Bottom from the very first Foundation of it. Many salse Max-

" ims

" ims, hurtful to the Church, and extremely " detrimental to the Christian Religion, are " receiv'd for Law and Truth; as that Tythes " may become a Lay-fee; that Patronage is a " Lay-fee; that the King is supreme ordinary. " The Acts of Parliament touching the Election, " and Confecration of Bishops," adds he, " are " unchristian, and have been the natural as well " as judicial Cause of all the Miseries in Church " and State, amongst us for many Years." ____ And as if this was not enough, his Thunder grows louder and hotter, till at last it breaks upon us in Flames of infernal Fire and Fury. "They" fays he, meaning the Etablish'd Clergy, " can perform no valid Acts of Priesthood; " their very Prayers are Sin; their Sacraments " are no Sacraments; their Absolutions are null, " and of no Force; God ratifies nothing in " Heaven, which they do in his Name upon " Earth; they, and all that adhere to them, " are out of the Church; they can claim no " Benefits of God's Promifes; no, not of his " affifting Grace, nor of Remission of Sins, " thro' the Merits of Christ's Blood; nay, tho' " they should die Martyrs in the Schisin, their " Martyrdom would not be accepted; if they " could die Martyrs more than once, they could " not make Amends for their Sin, with their Blood." Here the Clergy of the Church of England are all damn'd in a Breath: __ The Hands of Omnipotence are ty'd up from shew-

ing

ing them any Favour; and Salvation itself cannot fave them .- Heavens preferve all Proteflants, from falling a Sacrifice to the Tyranny of fuch an uncatholic, Catholic Church as this! When he talks of the Priesthood, his favourite Phrases, are these, " The Kingdom of the " Church; the Thrones of Royal Priests; Vice-" gerents of the Eternal Melchizedeck; Spiri-" tual Principalities. Thou" fays he, " may-" est see the Necks of Kings and Princes, bow-" ed down to the Knees of Bishops: The Em-" peror fubmits his Head to the Hands of the " Priest: Let the Bishop be honour'd as God." Is not this pure and orthodox Doctrine! He proceeds to tell us his Sentiments, (and I make no Doubt Sir, but they are yours too) that it is less heinous to be present at divine Offices, where Ave Marias, &c. are faid, than to pray for our Protestant Sovereigns. " Nay, for my "own Part," fays he, "I had rather as a Priest, " fay Prayers in a Congregation to Saints and " Angels, which is only forbid by a positive " Law, than those Prayers by which my King " is abus'd, abjur'd, curs'd, and the righteous "King of Kings most horribly blasphemed."(a) These are some of the Doctrines of the Nonjurors; Fanatical ones I take leave to call them; that are palm'd upon Mankind for the Truth, as it is, __ in Jesus. And what can we think of those Persons amongst us, who call themfelves

⁽a) Collection of Dr. Hicks's Letters, referr'd to by Dr. Kennet, in his Letter to the Bp. of Carlifle.

felves Protestants, join in Communion with Protestants, and yet adopt so portentous a System?—What shall we think of those who officiate at our Protestant Altars, and yet are for establishing such Antiprotestant Tyranny, Priest-craft, Absurdities and Superstitions? Must they not be Hypocrites; as true and yet Deceivers? Nay, rather must they not be Atheists?—However, this we may safely say,

Their Lives make Atheists, and their Dostrines Slaves!

But I should be glad to learn, Sir, what it is upon your Principles that constitutes a Fanatic? Will you charge Fanaticism upon any Set of Opinions, that are consistent with the Peace and good Order of Society; and with that Obedience which is due to the Civil Magistrate? Doth Fanaticism consist in wearing a Coat or a Cloak, rather than a Cassock? or in worshipping God in a Structure, where there is no Bell or no Organ? Be tender how you affert these Things, least you bring your Nonjuring Friends under the fame Imputation. But should you give such a fatal Stab to their Orthodoxy, - you'll only stand convicted of Chance Medley, and not of premeditated Murder. 'Tis taken for granted, that to charge Nonjurors with Fanaticism, is as wide of your Intention, as a Nonjuror's Creed is wide of common Sense, and the Bible. 'Tis presumed you mean no more by Fanatics, than that they are a Set of Men whom you cordially and devoutly D 2 bate.

hate, and would have God do so too. But, however, you and your Friends arrogate to yourselves, the Name of the true Christian, Catholic Church, you'll excuse me, if for once I remit you for Instruction, I had almost said to the more Christian, but I must say to the more Catholic Pagans.

'Tis a Principle among the Persian Brammines, that whoever feeks God with Sincerity and Uprightness, whether he believes him to be the Sun, or the Moon, or some other Being, shall be acceptable to him. Accordingly, fay they, on a certain Time, a Mussulman, seeing an Hindoo, i. e. a Pagan Priest in Heaven, he ask'd God how that Infidel, whom Mahomed calls by the Name of Bitter Root, came thither? ___The Deity answers: If a Bitter Root bring forth sweeter Fruit than any of you, why should I not receive him; whereupon the Musfulman was Speechless (a). Now, Sir, whilst you charge any of your Protestant Neighbours, (it would be a Solecism in me to say your Fellow Protestants,) with Fanaticism, without offering any Evidence to support the Charge; or whilst you call them Bitter Root in the Orthodox Mussulman's Language; if these very Men bring forth sweeter Fruits than you, what Authority have you to condemn them? If they are better Friends to rational Religion, to the

⁽a) Baddam's Phil. Trans. Vol. 3. p. 500.

Civil and Sacred Rights of Mankind, to the Government under which they live; better Friends to the Constitution, to their Country, and to King GEORGE, - than you; or even supposing that they are no better Friends to all these than you; whatever others have a Right to do, I cannot fee with what Decency you can proscribe them. Will you allow no Roots to bring forth sweet Fruits, but those whose Branches have been lopp'd off by Rebellion? Where is there one of those you call Fanatics, (produce me a fingle Instance in all England if you can!) that during our late Distractions, was even suspected of Disaffection to the Protestant Prince that fits on the British Throne? Where can you produce an Instance, among any of our Fanatical Clergy, of one who went on his Knees in the publick Streets, (as you know who did,) to pray for the Young Pre-tender as he paraded it thro' Salford, at the Head of his Highland Rabble?

Will you have any more upon this Subject? Compare your own Principles, and the Principles of those you brand with Fanaticism, together; and then to Reason let us appeal—which are the more Fanatical of the two? As your Charge of Fanaticism is directly pointed at me, I may for once be allowed to personate that Party, you would wound thro' my Sides. 'Tis one of my Principles, that all Party Cant, and Watch Words, propagated with a View to dis-

turb the Peace of Society; to inflame and exasperate Men's Minds against the establish'd Government, are the Language of Sedition, ____ that all fuch Seditious Cries are the Seeds of Treason, and want only to he cherished by the Sun-shine of successful Faction, in order to ripen into Rebellion. 'Tis one of yours, that fuch Seditious Cries are only decent Expressions of Zeal for the Church; and that to be a bad Neighbour, or a bad Citizen, is of great Importance towards constituting the Character of a good Churchman. 'Tis one of my Principles, that if a Man fwears Allegiance to the Government that protects him, -God will not be fo fevere as to damn him for paying it; and that therefore he is not obliged to perjure himself for Conscience sake. 'Tis one of yours, that Perjury, when practis'd by Jacobites is no Sin, nay the greatest of all Political Virtues; and that Jacobite Rebellion is no Act of Treason. 'Tis one of my Principles, that shewing religious Honours to Rebel Skulls, as empty now they are fix'd on the Exchange, as they were when fix'd on the Shoulders that once wore them, is false Worship in the Christian Sense, but true Nonjuring and Jacobite Devotion.
'Tis one of yours, that preferring a Prayer to these up-start Deities, is worshipping the Lord in the Province (III) in the Beauty of Holiness, is worshipping him in Spirit and in Truth. 'Tis one of my Principles, that the Church of England's greatest

Enemies are her pretended Friends, who always spread abroad tumultuous Alarms of her Danger, and affert the Body to be independent of the Head that governs it. 'Tis one of yours, that the Church of England's best Friends are her avow'd and open Enemies; that damn and hereticate her as a Schismatical, Antichristian Church! 'Tis one of my Principles, that a Protestant Church requires a Protestant Prince to be her Faith's Defender; but is it not one of Your's, (deny it if you can) that the Puppet of Rome, would be a Guardian Angel to the Churches of Britain? Just so, the Sheep can never be fafe till they are under the Wolf's Patronage and Protection! The Dove can never be safe till the Hawk has her for his Quarry! 'Tis one of my Principles, that the Authority of a paltry Magazine, is at all Times as infallible, as that of your good Friend the Pope. But is it not one of your's, that a paltry Magazine, inverts the Nature of Things, and makes Truth Falshood; acknowledg'd, and indisputable Facts, to be notorious and scandalous Imposture! Surely, Sir, it might have been a Popish Magazine, by it's working such Miracles as these! You confess, that Devotion has been' paid to the Gods spik'd up on the Exchange, and yet it is a Crime, in me, to refer to a Paragraph in a Magazine that fays fo. - Would you gravel an Adversary, engaged in a bad Caufe? ___ Speak Truth; nothing gravels him

more. But I'll not press you on this Head any further. As then, I disown the Authority of every Gospel, but Christ's; suffer me next to examine.

Whether Christ's Gospel or the Nonjuror's Gospel, be the new one; and which of the two is the more rational and authentic? And now the new Catechism (a), whose pompous Title was taken Notice of above, falls under Confideration. It would be no difficult Matter to unproselyte all the learned Doctor's Proselytes, and to overturn the Foundation of his Universal, Catholic Church, built up at Manchester, would his Disciples but make this previous Concession, that there is no Heresy in being guided by common Sense, in Matters of Religion; that a Man may be devout, without renouncing his Reason; very good, without being very filly, and fit for Heaven, without being fit for Bedlam.

The first Chapter I shall take Notice of in this new Gospel, is, the Chapter of Tradition. This, our Author looks upon as more facred and infallible, than the inspired Writings, as appears from his giving it the Preheminence above

⁽a) This Catechism, is not only said to be wrote by Dr. Deacon, a Nonjuring Priest or Bishop, and Physician at Manchester, but is acknowledged as his by his Friends; which justifies my considering him as the Author of it.

bove them. (a) 'Tis entirely foreign to my Purpose, to ransack the Reveries of the Fathers. To feek for unadulterated, found Learning, and good Sense among them, would be as abfurd and fruitless, as to ransack for Jewels in a Dunghill. 'Tis allow'd, that, even in the early Ages of Christianity, Corruption grew apace in the Church, as the rankest Weeds always grow in the richest Soil. However, were it of any confiderable Importance, it might eafily be shewn, that in the second Century, and some Time after, there was no Divinity stamp'd upon Tradition. "If you are Christians (in the Original, Disciples of the Gospel) says one of the Fathers, " make the Scriptures your Rule; " but if you will talk of unwritten Traditions, " what Business have you with us, who pay " no Regards to any Thing, but what is writ-" ten? (b) We affirm nothing without the "Scriptures," (c) faith another. "The holy Scriptures are sufficient to propagate the "Truth; and it is sufficient to believe what is " written," is the Language of a Third. (d) But if you would see some more Authorities of this Kind, I refer you to the Margin.

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(a) Of Traditions and Scriptures. Cat. p. 34.

(c) Clem. Alex. Strom. 1. 6.

⁽b) Chrys. de Incar. Christi cont. Apoll. Tom. 1. p. 621.

⁽d) Athan. contr. Gentes et de Incarnat. Christi.
To the same Purpose. Que pertinent ad veram Religionem querendam et tenendam divina Scriptura non tacuit. August. Epist. 42, In iis que aperte in Scriptura posita sunt, inveniuntur Illa Omnia

Such is the Force of Truth, that it even extorts from Bellarmine, the great Champion of Romish Infallibility, the following Confession, "All those Things are committed to "Writing by the Apostles, which are necessifier fary for all Men, and which they generally preach'd to all." (a) But were all the Fathers to be enlisted into this Gentleman's Service, — what would that prove? What, but this, that these Fathers of the Church, as some affect to call them, were mere Children in Understanding. These Fathers, whose Names are so venerable, whose Doctrines are so infallible, and whose Authority is so facred, — who, or what were they? — They were a Set of weak, but one would hope well-designing Men, who entertained ten thousand wild and ridiculous

quæ continent Fidem, Moresq; vivendi. Aug. de Doct. Christi. 1. 2. c. 9. Bede describing a venerable Body of antient Christians, says, Tantum ea quæ in Propheticis, Evangelicis, et Apostolicis Literis, discere poterant, observantes. Hist. 1. 3. c. 4. Omnia ea quæ absq; Testimoniis Scripturarum asseruntur, percutiuntur Gladio Dei. Hieron in Agge. c. 1. and P. Gregory the First, fays, In hoc Volumine, cuncta quæ edificant, Omnia quæ erudiunt, Scripta continentur. Homil. 9. in Ezek. Gratian, a Benedictine Monk, who lived in the 12th Century, expresses himself to the fame Purpose. Si solus Christus audiendus est, non debemus attendere, quid aliquis ante nos faciendum putaverit, sed quid prius, qui ante Omnes est Christus prior fuerit, neque enim hujus Consuetudinem sequi oportet, sed Dei Veritatem, cum dicat sine Causa colunt me, Mandata et Doctrinas Hominum docentes. Grat. Dist. c. 8. Veritati consuetudo cedat. -- Si Consuetudinem fortaxis opponas, advertendum est quod Dominus dicit, ego sum Via Veritas et Vita, non dixit ego sum Consuetudo sed Veritas. Gratian Distin, c. 8.

(a) Bell. de Verb. Dei non Script. 1, 4. c. 11.

ridiculous Fancies, foolish and extravagant Opinions, which they believ'd themselves; and palm'd upon others, who had Credulity enough to believe upon their Authority, for the Doctrines of Religion. They said, and unsaid the same Things, solemnly contradicted each other; instead of arguing, they allegorized; they rav'd, instead of reasoning; and did all in the Name of the Lord. "Whoever," says an increasions Author, "has seen Solower's Temporarious Author, "has seen and the Solower's Temporarious Author, "has seen and the Solower's Temporarious Author, "has seen and the Solower's Temporarious Author, "has se in the Name of the Lord. "Whoever," fays an ingenious Author, "has feen Solomon's Tem"ple allegorized by John Bunyan, may find
there, a Specimen of the Sagacity and Abilities of the Fathers, in explaining of Scrip
ture. According to John, there was not a
Nail in that Temple but had its Typical
Purpose; and every Bason, and Pair of
Tongs prefigured some great Mystery to come:
In short, every Stone, and every Tool in the
Temple prophesied. And in all this, the
poor pious Tinker treads in the Steps of the
Fathers, without knowing it. As he had
much more Honesty, and a more quiet and be-" much more Honesty, and a more quiet and be-" neficent Spirit than any of them; fo he had " as much Invention, and was full as equal to " the Bufiness of Allegory, as the best of them; " and his Fancy was not more heated than " theirs; and whoever reads his Pilgrim's Pro-" gress, need only suppose himself reading one of the brightest Fathers in English, and he'll " make them no ill Compliment; for his Ima-" gination, which was a very good one, was

more regular and correct than theirs." These venerable Fathers, or if you please, venerable Mothers, of your learned Friend's Catholic Church; for these, he assures us, conceived and brought her forth, — what abfurd Doctrines have they not taught, and inculcated in their Writings? One of them tells us, that formerly wicked Demons, not known to be fuch, debauch'd Women, defil'd Boys, and were all this while mistaken for Gods. (a) ___ Origen, one of the wifest among them, had more Charity for the Devil, than your learned Catechist has for the Members of the Church of England, and Protestants of every other Denomination. He believ'd that the Devil might be faved; whilst your Catholic Friend will dispense Salvation to those only of his own Party and Communion: For he affures us, that there is no Salvation ordinarily to be obtained by any other. (b) But if so much Deference be due to some of the Doctrines and Practices of the Fathers, why not to all? Origen, you'll remember I call'd him one of the wifest, thro' a mistaken Interpretation of a Text of Scripture, and a frantic, incontinent Zeal, was literally made an Eunuch for the Kingdom of Heaven. He got

⁽a) For Want of Greek Types substitute the following Translation. For the same Reason the Latin Version is always substituted in the Room of the Original wherever any Greek Historian is referr'd to. Olim mali Dæmones per Spectra apparentes, mulieres constuprarunt, et Pueros imminuerunt,—Dæmones malos esse nescipant, Deos illos vocarent. Just. p. 10.

(b) Cat. p. 162.

himself castrated for God's sake, like the Priests of the Phrygian Goddess.

___ Phrygio More, Supervacuam cultris abscindere Carnem(a)

Why, doth not your learned Friend the Dr. and his Disciples follow this Example, whilst they pretend so much Devotion to the Fathers, especially as he allows Matrimony to be only like Silver, but Continence like Gold, which is much better? But I correct myself; if so, there would be none left to raise up a Seed of Martyrs. But whatever Deference any may pay to the Opinions of the Fathers, we owe a still greater Deference to Truth. The Authority of St. Cyprian should be of very little Weight, when it stands in Opposition to the Authority of Christ Jesus; and having Clemens Alexandrinus on your Side, is nothing at all to the Purpose, whilst Common Sense is against you. The Truth is, as a learned Church Hiftorian observes, (b) The Church maintained her Virgin Purity, in the Apostle's Days, and Error

⁽a) Juven. Sat. 2. (b) Ecclesia ad hæc usq; tempora instar cujusdum virginis integram atq; incorruptam permansisse: ad huc in obscuro Recessu delitescentibus, quicunq; rectam prædicationis evangelicæ Regulam depravare niterentur. Sed poltquam Sacer Apoltolorum Cætus vario Mortis genero extinctus est, effluxeratq; jam Ætas Hominum illorum qui Divinam ipsam Sapientiam suis Auribus auscultare meruerant: tunc demum exorta est, impii Erroris Conspiratio, Fraude et Malitia falsorum Doctorum. Euseb. Eccl. Hist. 11b. 3. e. 32.

Error could at most but skulk about in Corners, when it endeavoured to corrupt pure Christianity; but after the Apostolical Age, all Manner of Error and Imposture, made a rapid Progress, and had a diffusive spread. Return we then to the Hinge, upon which this Controversy turns; to that which is the Sheet Anchor of our Author's Cause. Would you know what new Gospel is the Mint, in which he coins all his Superstitions? What should it be, but the Gospel of Tradition. The Council of Irent (a) requires, that the Oral Traditions of the Church of Rome, should be received with the same Reverence and pious Affection, as a written Revelation. But your learned Friend in his new, more enlarged, and improved Edition of Popery, __not only fets Tradition on a Level with the Scriptures, but by the Precedence he gives it in the Titles to his Lessons, plainly sets it above them. But why doth not our Catechift speak out, as a Man of Integrity ought to do, and declare his Sentiments plainly? Why doth he not declare, that the Scriptures are not a fufficient Rule of Faith and Manners; that they do not contain all that is necessary to Salvation; ___that the Old and New Testament Revelation is of itself imperfect, and wants a supplemental, Traditionary Revelation, deliver'd by the Mouth of a Nonjuring Priest, to mend it? The Reason

⁽a) Pari Pietatis Affectu, ac Reverentia Suscipit ac veneratur.

Conc. Trid. Sest. 4.

Reason is obvious; ___ his Pills and his Superfitions, when gilded o'er, are fwallow'd down more glibly! Were it not for this, would he not, with the Council of Trent (a), devoutly curse all who refuse to receive his Tradition Bible! But then, what must we do, when we find that the Pope's Catholic Church, and the Nonjuror's Catholic Church, militate against each other, that the different Sects in the Romillo Church, for Infallibility berself has her Sects and Parties, are much divided in their Sentiments as to Apostolical Tradition(b). Thus some Romanists plead Apostolical Tradition for the Use of Incense; and others are as peremptory, that it has no fuch Apostolical Tradition to support it. Some pretend Apostolical Tradition for the Pope's Supremacy; and this Apostolical Tradition is by others as confidently exploded. Some urge, infallibly be fure, Apostolical Tradition for offering the Sacrifice of Mass for Souls in Purgatory; and this same Apostolical Tradition is by others as infallibly rejected. Nay, which is more, the Asian Churches alledg'd Apostolical Tradition for observing Easter, in Imitation of the Jewish Passover, on the 14th Day of the Moon; the Western Churches produc'd Apostolical Tradition against it.. Each

(a) Si quis Traditiones—contempserit, Anathema sit.

Conc. Trid. Seff. 4.

⁽b) Nulla Religionis Secta easdem observat Ceremoias, licet eandem de Deo Sententiam amplestatur: Etenim qui ejusdam sunt Fidei, iisdem in Ritibus inter se diffentiunt.

Socr. Hist, Eccle. 1. 5.

Each Party in this Case pleaded Apostolical Tradition, to fanctify their Rage, and confecrate their Diffentions, till at last in the 4th Century, the Nicene Council put it to the Vote, which Apostolical Tradition was most Apostolical of the two, and determined it in Favour of the Western Churches. Now, if it be ask'd, what must a Man do amidst the Contrasts of Infallibility in different Churches, and amidst the Clashings of Apostolical Tradition? Why, he must do as well as he can. He must believe the Pope's Church-Infallibility to be in the Right when he is at Rome, and the Doctor's Church-Infallibility to be in the Right when he is at Manchester, and then he is sure to be in the Right in both Places. Now, who can doubt of the Infallibility of Tradition, when its Evidence is fo plain, and indisputable in Matters that the Church determines to be of the last Importance, as we have now shewn it to be? Your learned Friend's Patients, would they not, when their Lives are in imminent Danger, think it sufficient that He should chase away Death from their Bodies, as He drives away the Devil from their Souls, with a mere Oral Prescription? Would not his Heirs think it sufficient, that they have an Oral Title to their Estates? And would not the World be as wife, as it is now likely to be, had his Catechism been handed down to Mankind only by the Medium of Oral Tradition? Beyond all Manner of Doubt it would!

8

An unanswerable Argument in his Service! 'Tis Demonstration itself, and what would your Ranting Fanatics have more!

Will you allow me for once to do Homage to your Fame as a Poet, by borrowing a Simile of Mr. Pope's, to exemplify the Doctrine of your Friend's Catholic Church Tradition. Tho' apply'd by him to another Purpose, 'tis extremely apposite to This. 'Tis not to be admir'd, even in Mr. Pope, for its Delicacy and Sweetness, but 'tis much to be admir'd for its Suitableness to our present Occasion.

From Age to Age Tradition yields "Supply, " As Hog to Hog in Huts of Westphaly,

"If one thro' Nature's Bounty, or his Lord's,

" Has what the frugal dirty Soil affords,

"From him the next receives it thick or thin,

" As pure a Mess almost as it came in; "The bleffed Benefit not there confin'd,

"Drops to the third, who nuzzles close behind, " From Tail to Mouth they feed and they carouse,

"The last full fairly gives it to the House." (a)

I should be glad, if your learned Friend the Catechist, would inform me, __he'll easily learn it from the Gospel of Tradition, how many of the Faithful, that is, how many Nonjurors there were at Manchester in 1688, that refufed Allegiance to King William? If Tradition be

be a fure Guide to go by, when its Doctrines are transmitted down thro' a long Succession of Ages, much more must it be infalli-ble in its Testimony, in Relation to Affairs transacted in the present Age. If we may rely upon its Authority, as to what was practis'd or believ'd 1700 Years ago, much more will it inform us, as to the determinate Number of Nonjurors in Manchester, in 1688! I do not know of any written Records that have transmitted down to us this important Piece of Historical Knowledge. Now to know what was the State of your Friend's Catholic Church, in a Time of general Apollacy and Defection, is certainly a Point of Religion, a Point of very great Importance too; and upon your Friend's Principles, worthy of the peculiar Interpolition of Heaven .- If you have no written Records to produce, — undoubtedly you can supply the Want of them in this Case, from the Gospel of unwritten Tradition! What are new Gospels or new Fastions for, if they do not supply the Defect, and Imperfections of those old, exploded, Cast-away Gospels and Fashions, that were in vogue before them? — Your learned Friend the Catechist, who 'tis presum'd must be well vers'd in Hippocrates's Writings, yet would indisputably allow, that he had Authority sufficient to believe, that Hippocrates was no _____ Physician, if it was but handed down to him by Tradition, that his Grandmother, Great

Grandmother, and Great Great Grandmother believed so before him. The Miracle of Loretto, and you know what a fweet Penny that Miracle brings in to the Priests, is built upon as strong a Foundation. A certain Countryman recollected, that his Grandfather once told him, that his Great Great Grandfather saw Angels convey Santa Casa, the Blessed Virgin's House, over the Sea, to Loretto, when he was a Boy, and at Work in the Fields. (a)

I might proceed to observe, that the Religion of Tradition is so far from being subservient to, that it is quite destructive of the Religion of Virtue and Goodness. — That it only teaches Men to rely on a Tinsel Sanctity, instead of Sterling Piety and Devotion, ___. that it anfwers no other End, than to make good Churchmen, without being good Men; and that instead of reforming the World, it improves and multiplies its Corruptions; — that a Man may put on a white Garment, and at the same Time wear a black Conscience; that he may feed upon Honey, and yet be in the Gall of Bitterness still! And that he may have the Devil fir'd away from his Soul, and yet be afterwards more a Child of Hell than before!

I might further urge, that if the Religion of Tradition had been of any real Importance, it would have been committed to Writing, ei-

⁽a) Lassel's, apud Harris's Collection of Voyages. Tom. 2.

ther by the Apostles, or some of their immediate Successors, in order to preserve it entire and free from all sophisticated Mixture. Are not the Decrees of our Courts of Justice, the Experiments made in Natural Philosophy, and the History of Diseases of the human Body all committed to Writing, in order to perpetuate the Knowledge of them among Mankind? Strange, that none of the Apostolical College had the Benevolence or Public Spiritedness, to do as much in Regard to this Religion of Tradition, had a Standing Revelation been imperfect or insufficient without it! So much for the Authority of the Gospel of Tradition. Now for some of its Doctrines: I shall specify but a few. It would be an Affront upon the Understandings of my Readers to specify many.

Let us begin with the Church. "The Church," fays our Catechift, "is the Affembly of the "Faithful, that is, of those who profess to ferve the true God according to the true Re- ligion which he himself hath taught, and which they have learned from their Foreja- thers, and preserv'd faithfully without Alteration." (a) The Religion of this One, holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, you may find in the Breviaries, Rituals, and Missals of Rome, but no where so compleatly as in our Doctor's new System, built upon the Rock

of Tradition. Those who separate from this Church, as the far greatest Part of Mankind do, __ the Lord have Mercy upon them, for the Priest has none. They are Heretics and Schismatics in his Esteem.(a) Out of this pure Church that damns the greatest Part of the World for Conscience Sake, Salvation is not ordinarily to be obtained. But why faid I, the Lord have Mercy upon them? It feems God cannot fave them if he would, and the Priest will not fave them if he can: Who then would not be a Member of this damning, hereticating Church? Who would not fall into the Hands of the Doctor, rather than into the Hands of the Devil? But would you ask, who are the Members of this Church, or this Assembly of the Faithful, who profess to serve the true God? Our learned Catechist answers, its Members are "God the Father, Son, and " Holy Ghoft." These are three of the Persons, that profess to serve the true God. Item, " All " the bleffed Angels and all the holy Men and " Believers that bave been in the World;" these too are Members of the Church: ____ " All the holy Men and Believers that ever " shall be in the World." These too are Members of the One, boly, Catholic, Apostolic Church. (b) But as to You Members of the Church of England; as to You Protestants of all Denominations; You have heard your Doom!

Doom! Hear again, and tremble! Your are in our Catechist's Account Heretics and Schismatics from his Church, and ordinarily, that is, unless you purchase it extravagantly dear, there is no Salvation for you! Unless you give your Conscience and your Understanding to the Priest, your Estates to the Church, and your Children to the Parish, this Gentleman will not upon any cheaper Terms bire out his Salvation to you: Whatever Friendship Jacobites may express for Nonjurors, sincerely I doubt not at all, yet let those Jacobites who call themfelves Members of the Church of England, know that the Nonjurors look upon them to be all Heirs of Destruction. Episcopal Baptism as practis'd by the Church of England, our Author calls an beretical Administration. (a) The Ordination of the Church of England, he likewise treats as an heretical, schismatical Admini-Aration. (b) Countrymen and Fellow Protestants, you know what Judgment the Church of Rome, most of whose Superstitions and Extravagancies our Author adopts and improves upon; you know what Judgment she passes upon Heretics; __There is no Faith to be kept with Heretics. There is no more Sin in killing of Heretics, than there is in killing of Dogs. ___ These are ber Sacred Maxims. Hemp and Heretics are the Aversion of all good Catholics, __ unless it he

be Rebellion-Hemp, that has a Crown of Martyrdom to conjectate and bless it.

In the famous Council of Lateran, conven'd by Pope Innocent the Third, Ann. 1215, it was ordained; that all Secular Powers should oblige themselves to exterminate all Heresy out of their Dominions, and in Default thereof, fuch Secular Powers to be excommunicated, and their Subjects to be absolved from their Allegiance. (a) Here we have a glaring Instance of the Spirit of your Friend's Mother Church, and the Spirit of the Daughter if it be improv'd, doth not in the least appear to be improv'd for the better. __ The Decrees of this Council, were not the Acts of a few, despicable, unauthorized Ecclefiastics, but the Determinations of one of the greatest Ecclesiastical Conventions in the World. It confifted of the Ambaffadors of most Sovereign Princes, the Patriarchs of Jerusalem and Constantinople in Person, the Patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch in their Representatives, 71 Archbishops, 340 Bishops, and 800 Abbots or Priors. A goodly Herd of ghostly Cattle! but better fed than taught!

Decret. Greg. lib. 5. tit, 7. c. 13.

or

⁽a) Potestates Seculares perpetuæ vel temporales jurare tenentur universos Hæreticos ab Ecclesia damnatos, pro viribus exterminare, et temporalis Dominus non purgans terram suam Hæreticis, excommunicatur, et si persisterit in Excommunicatione per Annum, nuntiatur Papæ, qui sideles ejus a Juramento absolvet et ejus Terram Fidelibus exponet.

or it had never been decreed in such an illustrious Assembly, that all Secular Princes should, upon Oath, be obliged to exterminate Herefy and Heretics out of their Territories, under Pain of being treated, in Case of Disobedience, as the worst Heretics themselves. This is the Spirit, these are the Features of that holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church that our learned Catechist would establish. What a solemn Absurdity is it for any Members of the Church of England, _ a Church that is the Bulwark of the Reformation, to mourn for the Establishment of a Tyrant on the British Throne, which would bring the Establishment of this barbarous, blood-thirfly, and butchering Religion with him! For Protestants too, to plead Conscience for introducing a Scheme of Slavery and Superstition, that would do all that it can to exterminate the very Name of Protestantism from the Face of the Earth! — Are these Men's Consciences, or their Heads the more foft and tender?

Proceed we to some other Parts of this new System of devout Rant, and spiritual Quackery, extracted out of the new Gospel of Tradition. Here the good Protestant may have Sacraments by Wholesale, Sacraments dealt out by the Dozen. Amongst these, Exorcism must not be pass'd over in Silence. Exorcism, what is that? 'Tis blowing in the Face of the Infant or adult Person baptized; signing

him with the Sign of the Cross, and using Authoritative Words to drive away the Devil. (a) Unhappy Infants that come out of their Maker's own Hands, possess'd with the Devil! More unhappy Protestants, that for Want of Exorcism must be Devil-rid all the Days of their Lives! But a poor contemptible Devil, that is to be blown and banished ont of his Dominions, by the Breath of a Nonjuring Priest! But what if he should prove to be a sturdy resolute Devil, that is not to be Fly-blown out of his Empire? What must the Priest do then? Be it so. __ Exorcism, not only drives, but fires away the Evil Spirit! (b) Right! It feems, a burnt Devil like a burnt Child dreads the Fire! A Man would no more commit a Rape upon his Countenance, than he would commit a Rape upon the Fair. You must allow me then Sir, to be a little ludicrous upon proper Occasions. A little while ago, a Party of your Highland Friends were obliged to take up with Accommodations at an Inn, in an Apartment which they were told was haunted; on this Occasion, they ordered Pelnty of Liquor, Tobacco, and every Thing else into the Room that was necessary to shield them from the Devil. Here they regaled themselves very freely. A forry Fellow belonging to the House, who was the Devil that haunted it, came

came in the Dead of the Night stalking in Chains, and personating an Apparition. The Highland Posse were all got afleep over their Cups, one only excepted. His Spirits being elated with Mirth and Wine, he receives his new Guest very civilly thus, "Your humble " Servant Mr. De'el; pray sit down good Mr. " De'el; smoak a Pipe with us; here's a Pipe as " black as your Honour Mr. De'el, you are " extremely welcome, ___ I never had the Dif-" tinction shewn me of your Company before." The Fellow more amazed at the Highlander, than the Highlander was at the Devil, retires in great Confusion. Hereupon the Highland Hero awakes his Neighbour; Sawney the De'el has been here,—and what then, cries Sawney, yawning; — why fays the Hero, I confoowted him fairly with a Text of Scripture; I ask'd him to smoak a Pipe, and the De'el could neither stand Fire, nor Smoak. Now Sir, pray tell me what Gospel did the Highlander find this Text of Scripture in, unless he met with it, when upon his Expedition thro' Manchester, in Dr. Paracelsus's new Gospel, that fires away the Devil from the Soul? It must be so, beyond all Question. St. Dunftan, of old, play'd some very bold Pranks with the Devil of the same Nature with this. The Devil having long tempted, but still tempted him in vain! at last thought of an Expedient which he promis'd could not fail. He

assumes the Appearance of a fine Lady, and in that Shape renews the Temptation: And you know Sir he must be a Saint indeed! more than a Saint! He must be an Angel, divested of Flesh and Blood, that can resist the Attractions of those sweet Charmers! However Dunsan was even invulnerable and unconquerable by these. Unnatural as he was, he took the fair Devil by the Nose with a Pair of red hot Pincers, and led her, or him, whatever Gender you give it, round, round and round again about the Room, till the Devil was ready to swoon away, and roar'd out in great Agony and Anguish. (a) Poor Devil, well he might, to be led thus by the Nose!

Our Author's firing away the Devil from the Soul, being a Preface to Baptism, and one of his solemn Seasons for the Administration of Baptism being on Easter Eve, would induce one to believe, that in this, as well as in many Instances more --- he has a secret Allusion to a superstitious Imposture transacted on the same Day, and for the same Purpose, viz. driving away the Devil, by the Greek and Armenian Priests. The Farce (or the Miracle as they express it) is call'd, that of the boly Fire. It is pretended, that on Easter Eve, a miraculous Flame descends from Heaven into the holy Sepulchre, and kindles all the Lamps and Candles

dles there, which in the Presence of the Turks and other Witnesses, had, for the Display of the Miracle, been previously extinguished. This devout Forgery is carried on by the Greek Patriarch of Ferusalem, the Armenian Patriarch of the same, and the Coptish Bishop. Theve-not says, the Turks saw through the Cheat and would have prevented it for the future, but the Patriarchs represented they could not pay them as much Money as they did, if the Profit of the holy Fire was taken away; and thereupon the Turks agreed to let them continue the Juggle. The Purport of my Author's (a) Account of it, is as follows. __ Coming to the Church of the holy Sepulchre, we found it crouded with a distracted Mob, making hideous Clamours, violently running to and fro, crying out Huia, ____ a Word emphatically expressive that theirs is the true Religion. Their Heads being grown vertiginous, and their Zeal enflamed into Phrenzy, they acted a thousand antic Extravagancies, in ten thousand more, as antic and extravagant Postures. Sometimes they dragg'd each other round the Floor, and fometimes march'd around in Mock-State upon each others Shoulders. Sometimes they play'd the Part of Tumblers on a Stage, and fometimes plac'd Men with their Heads and Heels inverted, in such Attitudes as most indecently expos'd what Nature vails. When the Proceffion

⁽a) Maundrell's Journey from Alleppo to Jerusalem, p. 96, 97.

Procession begun, they marched thrice round the holy Sepulchre, with Standards, Streamers, Crucifixes, embroider'd Habits, and all the Furbery Superstition could invent or furnish. The Greeks went first, and the Armenians followed after. Presently a Dove (not an Emblem of Innocence neither, but one properly train'd for the Service) flutter'd into the Cupola over the Sepulchre, which was received with Shouts of Joy by the frantic Throng, believing it to be a visible Descent of the Holy Ghost. The Procession being ended, the Ecclesiastics mentioned above, advanc'd with folemn Mein and most reverend Pace towards the Sepulchre, the Doors whereof had been fealed up when the Lights were extinguished, under Pretence of guarding against all Imposture. These Doors being now unsealed, no sooner had the Priests enter'd in, but they shut them again and allowed Admission to none but ___ themselves. The Acclamations of the People grew louder and louder, as the Miracle was expected to be drawing near its Crisis, Every one rush'd eagerly towards the Sepulchre to meet the Priests as they came out of it, with the holy Fire in their Hands; ambitious who should be the first in lighting their Tapers at the celestial Flame. " The Miracle-Mongers," faith my Author, " had not been above a Minute in the holy " Sepulchre when the Glimmering of the ho-" ly Fire was seen, or imagin'd to be seen

thro' fome Chinks of the Door, and certain-" ly Bedlam itself, never saw such an unruly "Transport as was produc'd in the Mob at this Sight. ___ Then came out the " Priests with blazing Torches in their Hands, "which they held up at the Door of the Sepulchre, while the People throng'd about " with inexpressible Ardour, every one striv-" ing to obtain a Part of the first and pu-"rest Flame," believing that to have most, wonder-working Virtues to attend it. The Turks in the mean Time that were set as Guards at the Door, "with huge Clubs laid "them on without Mercy; but all this could not repel them, the Excess of their Transport making them insensible of Pain. Those " that got the Fire, immediately applied it to " their Beards, Faces and Bosoms, pretending "that it would not burn like an earthly " Flame; but I plainly faw, none of them could " endure this Experiment long enough to make " good that Pretension. Innumerable Tapers " were foon lighted; the whole Church and "Galleries and every Place seemed instantly " to be in a Flame, and with this Illuminati-" on the Ceremony ended. __ They within "the Sepulchre, perform'd their Part with " great Quickness and Dexterity.--- 'Tis the "deplorable Unhappiness of their Priests, that having acted the Cheat so long already, "they are forc'd now to stand to it, for

" fear of endangering the Apostacy of the " People. — After the Rout was over, we "faw feveral People gather'd about the Stone of Unction, who having got a good Store of Candles lighted by the Holy Fire, were employed in daubing Pieces of Linnen with "the Wicks of them and the melting Wax; which Pieces of Linnen were designed for Winding Sheets; it being the Opinion of these poor People, that if they can but have the Happiness of being buried in a Shroud, futted with this Celestial Fire, it will certainly secure them from the Flames of Hell." Now as our learned Author's Exorcism, is to be practis'd on the same Day with this scandalous Imposture, practis'd by the Greek and Armenian Priests, and as the Fire of the holy Sepulchre is deemed by their superstitious Devotees to be a Preservative from the Flames of Hell; ___ further, as our learned Catechist adopts many other of their ridiculous Rites, 'tis probable, to fay no more, that if his Church was once established here, we should have this Miracle of the Holy Fire transplanted into Britain, — as an infallible Method whereby to preserve from the Flames of Hell, or, in our Author's Phrase, to drive away the Evil Spirit. If the Devil be driven away foon enough to rescue the Sinner from eternal Perdition, 'tis not quite fo material whether it be done at Baptism or at Burial. All that can

be faid, is, that the longer your holy, Catholic and Apostolical Priest has him in Play, the better Chance he has of making a good Penny of Satan. But perhaps He may understand how to make a good Penny of Satan without requiring his personal Attendance. — If so, I can but think, upon the Whole, that our Author has the Advantage of the Greek and Armenian Priests, and that the sooner the Devil is sir'd away the better!

Another remarkable Kind of Exercism, (for I am upon a copious Subject) is one made Use of by the fesuits to devote Regicides to God, and consecrate the Assassination of Princes. This I am the more inclined to give you, as 'tis not improbable, but something of the Kind was practis'd upon the Rebel Herd at Manchester, before they inlisted under the Banner of Rebellion, with a Defign to murder our Royal Sovereign, his Family, our Constitution, our Religion, our Liberties, all together. 'Tis extracted out of a Process printed at Delfdt, by John Andrew, and runs thus in the Author from whom I transcribe it. " The Per-" fon persuaded by the Jesuits to assassinate either a King or a Prince, is brought by them " into a fecret Chapel, where they have pre-" pared upon an Altar a great Dagger wrapt up in Linnen Cloth, together with an Ag-" nus Dei: Drawing it out of the Sheath they " besprinkle it with Holy Water, and fasten

" to the Hilt several consecrated Beads of Co-" ral, pronouncing this Indulgence; that as " many Blows as the Murderer shall give with " it to the Prince, he shall deliver so many " Souls from Purgatory. After this Ceremo-" ny, they put the Dagger into the Parricide's "Hand, and recommend it to him thus: "Thou chosen Son of God, take the Sword " of Jepthe, the Sword of Sampson, the Sword " of David wherewith he cut off the Head of " Goliah, the Sword of Gideon, the Sword of " Judith, the Sword of the Maccabees, the "Sword of Pope Julius the Second, where-" with he cut off the Lives of several Princes his " Enemies; filling whole Cities with Slaugh-" ter and Blood: Go, and let Prudence go a-" long with thy Courage. Let God give new " Strength to thy Arm. After which, they " fall down on their Knees, and the Superior " of the Fesuits pronounces the following Ex-" orcism: Come ye Cherubims, ye Seraphims, "Thrones and Powers; come ye Holy Angels. " and fill up this bleffed Veffel (i. e. the execrable Parricide) with an immortal Glory. Do ye present him every Day with the "Crown of the bleffed Virgin Mary, of the " holy Patriarchs and Martyrs. We do not look upon him now as one of ours, but as " one belonging to you. And thou O God " who art terrible and invincible, and hast " inspir'd him in Prayer and Meditation, to

" kill the Tyrant and Heretic, for to give " his Crown to a Catholic King; comfort we " befeech thee, the Heart of him whom we " have consecrated for this Office. Strengthen " his Arm that he may execute his Enterriprize. Cloath him with the Armour of thy divine Power, that having perform'd his Defign, he may escape the Hands of those who shall go in Pursuit of him. Give 66 him Wings that his holy Members may fly " away from the Power of impious Heretics. "Replenish his Soul with Joy, Comfort and Light, by which his Body having banished " all Fear, may be upheld and animated in the Midst of Dangers and Torments. This " Exorcism being ended, they bring the Par-" ricide before another Altar, whereto hangs an "Image of James Clement a Dominican Fryar, " who with a venemous Knife kill'd King "Henry the Third. This Image is furrounded with Angels who protect and bring him to Heaven. The Jefuits shew it him, and put afterwards a Crown upon his Head " faying, Lord regard here the Arm and the "Executor of thy Justice: Let all the Saints arise, bow and yield to him the most ho-" nourable Place amongst them. Afterwards " he is permitted to speak to none but to four fesuits deputed to keep him Company. "They are not wanting to tell him oft that "they perceive a Divine Light that furrounds

is him, and is the Cause why they bow " to him, kiss his Hands and Feet, and con-" fider him no more as a Man but as a Saint; "nay they make a Shew as if they envy'd the great Honour and glory attending him, and fay fighing, Oh! that God had been pleased to make Choice of us instead of you, and given us so much Grace, that as " you we might be translated into Heaven " without going into Purgatory." (a) Here ends the solemn and wicked Farce.

I must not omit for the Sake of my Protestant Reader, the History of one Exorcism more. Prince Christopher of the Family of the Dukes of Ratzecil being a great Devotee to the See of Rome, and extravagantly fond of Romish Trinckets and Superstitions, waited on the Pope to kiss his Holiness's Feet. On this Occasion his Holiness presented him with a Box of Reliques, as an Acknowledgment of his Docility and Obedience to the holy See. Upon the Prince's Return Home, the Reliques grew into great Reputation, and became famous over all the Country. Soon after some Monks waited on the Prince, pretending they had a Man under their Care posses'd with a Devil, which with all their holy Feats and Zeal they had not been able to ferret out of him. They therefore sollicited his Highness for his Reliques, H2

to

to try whether they were powerful enough to eject this obstinate Devil, to which He readily consented. The Reliques being apply'd with the usual Solemnity and Devotion, the Devil soon made it appear, that their Virtue was too powerful for him to withstand it. With all the Distortion of Features, Grimace, and Gnashing of Teeth usual on the like Occasions, he quitted Possession. The People present, cried a Miracle, a Miracle, and the Prince exalts God, and was himself exalted beyond Measure, for the sacred wonder-working Treasure wherewith he was entrusted.

Some Time after, the Prince with great Zeal and Eloquence, was displaying the bleffed Efficacy of his Reliques: Hereupon, one of his Gentlemen betray'd his Disbelief of what he faid, both by the Manner of his Action and his Smile. Being questioned about it (after a folemn Promise of Forgiveness) he ingenuously confess'd, that in their Return from Rome, he had unfortunately lost the Box of Reliques presented to his Highness by the holy Father; and to prevent the Storm of Displeasure he dreaded in Consequence of it, he had ordered another Box to be made as like it as he could. This, faith be, I fill'd with rotten Bones, and other such venerable Trinkets; and this, adds be, is the Box of Reliques that your Monks and Priests work Miracles with.

The Prince, no Doubt, equally amaz'd and confounded at the Discovery, next Morning sent to the Fathers, enquiring if they had any other possess'd Person that He might contri-bute to the Restoration of, by the Mediation of his Reliques. Imagining they were playing upon his Superstition still, they were not at a Loss where to find a proper Person, to repeat the same kind of Farce as had been acted before. The Prince required that the possess'd Person might be exorcis'd in his Presence. But the Devil he was posses'd with, had Instructions what Game to play, and prov'd to be a sturdy Devil, that would not relinquish his Tenure. After some unsuccessful Experiments, the Monks being ordered to retire, the Prince delivered over the posses'd Person to the Hands of a more honest, tho' less spiritual Kind of Exorcists ___ some Tartars that belong'd to his Highness's Stable. These were authorized to scourge and discipline him, till he should confess the Imposture. The Demoniac by his horrible Grimaces and Gestures would gladly have conceal'd the Fraud, and fanctify'd the Collusion. But the Tartars renewing their Discipline, the poor Devil could not stand Proof against the Violence of their Rage and Fury. Without the Help either of Reliques, or of boly Water, the Man was dispossessed. He confess'd the Cheat, and ask'd the Prince's Pardon for the Part he had acted in it.

The

The holy Monks and Priests were next fent for, who were as yet wholly ignorant of what had happen'd. When they came the restored Demoniac prostrated himself in Sight of them at the Prince's Feet, acknowledg'd that a wicked Confederacy with the Monks was the only Devil that possess'd him, and that he never had been posses'd with any other. At first these good Men, who have always been more bufy, as well as more fuccessful in casting in the Devil of Superstition, than in casting out any other, would have persuaded the Prince, that this was only the Language of the Devil, who made Use of the Man's Organs of Speech with a View to deceive them. But the Prince, saith my Author, calling for his Tartars to exorcife another Devil, the Father of Lies out of them too, they foon relented, and confess'd the Cheat, but urg'd that it was a pious Fraud, and done with a good Intention, to check the Progress of Herefy in that Country. This was in the Year 1654, Hereupon the Prince became a Proselyte and a Patron to the reform'd Religion, (a)

I shall no doubt be gravely told upon this Head, that Exorcism was established by the Council of Carthage. (b) But I ask upon what Foundation?

⁽a) Archbishop Wake's Defence against the Exceptions of the Bishop of Meaux, 2d. Part, p. 196. 7.
(b) Ann. 258.

Foundation? Evidently upon no other than this; ___ that the miraculous Power given by our Saviour to his Disciples, to disposses Evil Spirits, or to cast out Diseases, for it probably meant no more, was to be a standing Gift in the Church. Casting out of Devils they turned into Allegory and Figure, to fet forth the moral Effects of the Christian Dispensation, in casting out Men's Lusts and Corruptions. This was the Origin of the Practice, and as the Practice grew, those superstitious Rights, so gravely ridiculous, grew with it. Pity but we could exorcife away the Devil of Superstition, which is the most difficult to be dispossessed out of fome Men's Souls, of all others. The Name of this Species of Devils is Legion, for read Monkish Legends and your learned Friend's Catechism, and you'll find them to be very many.

'Tis recorded among the Papists, that St. Grat, a Saint of great Eminence and Distinction, exorcis'd away all the Rats found in the County of Aost, and three Miles round it. Now 'tis a Tradition, that Rats, like false Friends, sly from you when Danger approaches, and desert the Ship that leaks, or the House that is ready to tumble. The young Chevalier, 'tis said, complained bitterly during the Course of his English Expedition, of some political Rats that had long drank and swore in his Service, that had fought many Campaigns for him over the Bottle; but when he

invited

invited them to join his Standard, and make the Campaign of Danger, they all fled away and forfook him. Now as your learned Friend can initiate you into all the Mysteries of Exorcism, what think you, if you should be rewarded for your distinguished Zeal, with the Post of Ratcatcher General to his R--y-1 H--gh--s? But I only mention this en passant, as a Hint that may be of Service.

Before I dismiss this Subject, it may not be improper to take Notice, that when the Catechumen is going to receive Exorcism, he is not at first admitted into the Church, but to fland at the Door, or somewhere near it, (a) till his Professions have been examined and approved of by the spiritual Commissary. General of the Musters. This done, the holy Conjuration begins; the Evil Spirit is fir'd out of the Soul, a Terror is cast upon him, and he flies from his Possession, (b) and becomes a poor Bankrupt Devil. Could not our learned Author, instead of firing away bis Devil, suffocate him as one would a Nestof Hornets? ___ Then we should never be plagued with him any more: ___ But I recollect myself and ask this Gentleman's Pardon. I had not duly confidered the Constitution of his Catholic Church. A Bankrupt Devil makes a rich Priesthood, but a sufficated Devil would make a Bankrupt Priest.

Our

Our learned Author having already form'd two different Attacks upon the Enemy, and both driven away the Devil, and fir'd him from the Soul; next he acts the Part of an Ecclefiastical Man-Midwife, and delivers you from Satan. And now it is, and not before, that you are admitted into the Privilege of entering God's House. __ " The Priest takes the Cate-" chumen by the Right Hand, (a) and brings " him into the Church, leading him into the " Baptistry or Place where he is to be baptiz'd, " and praying that God would receive him into " his holy Houshold and keep him in the same." Being thus admitted into the Church, he must " renounce the Devil towards the West, because " that being directly opposite to the East, the " Place of Light, doth symbolically represent " the Prince of Darkness whom he renounces," and this he is to do like a true Ecclesiastical Prize-fighter, " with his Hands stretch'd out, " and in Defiance of the Devil" He is likewife to perform fome other devout Pranks with " his Face towards the East, with his Hands " and Eyes lifted up towards Heaevn. He looks " towards the East, because as soon as he has " renounced the Devil, the Faradise of God " which was planted in the East, and out of " which our first Parent was banished, is now open to him, and his turning about from the

ee West to the East is a Symbol of this. Besides the East, or the rising Sun, is an Emblem of " the Sun of Righteousness, to whom the Cate-" chumen is now turned from Satan." and the Defign of our spiritual Merry-Andrew in all this is, — would you have thought it? "to make Men sensible of the Nature of the " Christian Religion." (a) But what if our Catechumen, whilst he is affociating with Christ with his Face towards the East, should be turning his Back upon Paradise? Your learned. Friend has not thought fit to instruct us where Paradise stood. Some of his adored Fathers' will not allow it to have had any local Situation at all, - but explain away the whole History into Allegory and Figure. Others plac'd it in the third Heaven, and the Mahommedans place it in the seventh. Some of the Fathers plac'd it in the middle Region of the Air, above the Earth, under the Earth, in some hidden Recess not to be discovered by us, in the Tract possess'd at present by the Caspain Sea, under the Artic Pole, and under the Equator. Some have discovered it in Asia, some in Africa, some in Europe, America, in Tartary, upon the Banks of the Danube, and the Ganges. Others we are told have discovered it in the Isle of Ceylon, in Persia, in Armenia, in Mesopotamia, in Chaldea, in Arabia, in Palestine, in Syria, about the Mountains of Libanus

banus and Antilibanus, near the City of Damascus and Tripoly, in Atbiopia, and, which will doubtless be thought as strange, in Sweden, — or, which is stranger still, in the World in the Moon. (a) Now what fignifies believing in Christ towards the East, as an Emblem of Paradise, if your learned Catechist cannot tell us where Paradife lay. He'll tell me it was East of Judea. Be it so. - But please Sir to instruct your most learned Friend, that the same Place may be East of one Country and West of another. If Paradise be East of Judea, 'tis West of Persia. It follows then, that if all Men should make their Vows to God, facing towards Paradife, which is our Author's Intention, when he directs you to face towards the East, in different Countries they must face different and opposite Ways, and what then becomes of his Symbol Worship? But is not the whole Earth the Lord's, or doth He keep his Court only in one particular Corner of the Globe? Are you, in your folemn Devotions, to mind which Way the Wind blows, lest if it should be in a wrong Quarter, it should obstruct the wasting of your Addresses to the Almighty's Throne! — Your learned Friend, no Doubt, will affert roundly, that God is not God of the Way that God is not God of the West; for how should he, when the West is the Symbol of the Devil. What a pitiful Case then are we in, in T 2 these

⁽a) Vid. Univ. Hift. Vol. 1.

these Western Nations, where all but the Priess who are God's Representatives, (a) must in some Sort be the Representatives of the Devil: At least, if the West be the Devil's Image, as our learned Author assures us it is, must not the Inhabitants of the West be the Image of the Devil's Subjects? But why after all, so much wheeling about to the Lest and to the Right, and to the Lest and the Right again, whereby a Catholic Saint's Exercise becomes more difficult than a Soldier's? Pity but these Symbol Religionists, would now and then look towards Golgotha in their Devotions; would it not exhibit their own Likeness, under the Symbol of the Place of Skulls?

The Design of our learned Catechist, in all this Farce of Zeal, a Truce with Rallery whilst I repeat it, is to make Men sensible of the Nature of the Christian Religion, (b) which every where discountenances such Pantomime Worship. Who would not rather have concluded, that his Design was to bring us back to Paganism, which delighted much in this Whirly gig Devotion (c)? As the Pagans worshipped the heavenly Bodies, this

(a) Cat. p. 63. (b) Cat. p. 128. (c) Numæ, quædam Instituta, — ut — Circumagas te dum Deos adoras.

Plut. in Vit. Num. Pomp.
In adorando Dexteram ad Osculum referimus, totumq; Corpus

circumagimus.

Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. 28. c. 2.
In Græcorum Monumentis, adustatum nobis est, Morem sacristicandi servatum diu, ut circumcurrerent Aras, cursum auspicati
ab lævo dextrorsum, Zodiaci quædam Imagine, cujus Motio sit
mundo

this veering about to different and opposite Quarters in their Devotions, was meant by them as a Symbolical Representation of the Motions and Revolutions of those Bodies they worshipped. — It was defign'd as an Imitation of the Dance of their Gods. Our Author's Worship, he tells us, is Symbolical too, But when confider'd in Connexion with other Parts of his Scheme, 'tis, methinks, much better explain'd, without any Symbol at all. Would you know the Reason why He requires his Disciples to be so expert in tacking about to all the Points of his Divinity-Compass? What should the Reason of it be, but This; — That they may ever cherish Ignorance and Superstition, as the Rocks upon which He would tempt Truth and Christianity to cast Anchor; and by that Means, to the great Emolument of his Catholic Church, shipwreck them Both for ever!

I shall be possibly told, that the Church of England, a Church which I have confess'd to be a Bulwark to the Reformation, adopts the very Practice I have been decrying, of bowing towards the East, tho' not of renouncing the Devil towards the West, in her Devotions. I answer:

mundo diversa, ad exortum vergens; mox vero ab dextris levorsum procurrerent quo Motu Cælum rotari manifestum.

Cælius Rhodigin. Antiquit. Lect. Lib. 1. c. 10,

The same Practice is alluded to by Plautus.

Phrædomus. Quo me vortam nescio.
Palinurus. Si Deos Salutas, Dextrovorjum censes.

Plaut. Curcalia.

answer; whatever some overgrown Zealots may practise, I cannot learn from the Canons or Rubrics of the Church of England, that this Practice is any Part of her Constitution. 'Tis only a Corruption of her Worship, and as it is no where prescrib'd in the Book of Common Prayer, is forbidden to be us'd in divine Service, by an express Statute of 1st of Elizabeth, c, 2. which enacts, that no other Rite or Ceremony shall be us'd in Time of divine Service, or Sacraments, than those prescrib'd in the Book of Common Prayer, under Pain of Imprisonment, and other Penalties and Forseitures therein mention'd.

Tho' our learned Doctor has both driven and fir'd the Devil from his Spiritual Patient, and deliver'd him too, yet it should feem that he has not been able to foil him. He has not been so ill fcar'd or fcorched, but he dare return to the Charge, and renew the Combat. Make Way then ___ clear the Field for another Engagement, and patiently wait for the Issue. — Next then comes anointing with boly Oyl, for why may there not be Holiness in Oyl, as well as in Water? But the Rationale of this? Why, because the Pagans of old anointed their Wrestlers and Runners in their Gymnic Games, in order to give their Bodies greater Agility and Vigour, so, in our Popish Paganism, we are taught to anoint the baptiz'd with Oyl, that they may in the Spiritual Race

run faster from the Devil. Besides, will it not give the baptiz'd that Lubricity or Sleekness, that will enable them to elude Satan's Attacks, and slip like an Eel thro' his Clutches? (a)___ But our Author in this, as in many other Instances, has only exhibited to our View fome Outlines of his Scheme. It will be foon enough for the Monster to shew himself in his full Proportion, when he has shaken off his Chains, and you can no more refilt his Rage; that is, when this Catholic, Antiprotestant Church is establish'd. Besides, weak, Protestant Understandings, could no more bear a Flood of Superstition breaking in upon them all at once, than a weak Eye could bear a fudden and rapid Flood of Day. Sir John Chardin, in his Travels, has given us a very intelligible Account of the Importance and Usefulness of holy Oyl. 'Tis an unexhaustible Fountain of sacred Treafures to the Church, that diffuses itself into ten thousand rich and refreshing Streams! 'Tis an Article that Priests of our Author's Complexion trade largely in, who make Merchandize of Souls, and fet to Sale the Holy Ghoft. 'Tis us'd in the Greek and Armenian Churches, instead of Water in Baptism, as well as for the Purpose of Extreme Unction.

This occasions a very great Consumption of it, and consequently as great a Demand for it. 'Tis faid

⁽a) Cat. p. 229.—make their Limbs supple; that their Antagonists might take less hold of them.

faid two of a Trade feldom agree. This was the Case in the Instance that follows. During the Course of Sir John's Travels, a Competition of Interests arising from the Merchandize of this boly Oyl, caus'd great Disputes and Contentions between the Perfian Patriarch, and the Armenian Patriarch of Yerusalem. Not being able to bring their Differences to an amicable Accommodation, these two Primate-Bishops, as Catholic-Bishops have been wont to do, excommunicated and gave each other to the Devil roundly; and not satisfied with giving each other to the Devil, they commenc'd litigious Suits, and gave each other to the Lawyer, as if their Hell had been the hottest of the two. Vast was the Confusion which this Affair occasion'd. (a) Our learned Gatechist has not thought it as yet expedient to let the World know, that this Soulfaving Oyl is a Marketable Commodity. However, he has dropt a broad Hint, from whence we may infer that it is. Bleffing of Oyl and of Ointment he afferts to be the fole Prerogative, the unalienable Prerogative, of his Catholic-Bishops. And if it be such a gainful Trade to sell it, whose Prerogative should it be to make it but theirs? — He has not indeed told us they may make Merchandize of it, but step to the Salvation Market of Rome, you'll find how it is. Selling of Sacraments is an Orthodox Practice there. (b) Infallibility itself approves of it.

⁽a) Chardin's Travels, p. 333. 334. (b) Father Paul's Council of Trent, p. 247.

it. And if the facred Liquid brings in a large Revenue to the *Priests*, must it not be an ill Omen to the *Devil* to see his sworn and declared Enemies, *God's Representatives*, thus rioting in Wealth and Power? — This is sufficient to account for the Efficacy of the holy Oyl.

In our learned Catechist's Lesson upon Baptism, we have some other very fignificative Rites. Putting off the old Garment, wore before Baptism, signifies What? — What should it fignify, but Mens putting off the old Rags of their Corruptions. This Practice has Antiquity to countenance and support it. Thus the antient Arabs, before Mahommed's Time, cast off their Cloaths in some Part of their Devotions, as an Emblem of their casting off their Sins. (a) But our Author will scarce own that he has adopted this Rite from the Practice of the antient Arabs. Again the baptized cloathing themselves after Baptism with white Garments, denotes their putting on Jesus Christ. ___. Then comes the Kiss of Peace, and feeding upon consecrated Oyl and Honey. Unravel me the Mystery of this? ___ In the Eastern Countries it seems, the Inhabitant arive much upon Milk, Oyl, and Honey, the Nature of their Clime and Constitutions, not allowing the Use of that gross Diet, which is familiar to us in

in colder Regions. (a) — Hence it follows, that Oyl and Honey, which was the common Food of the Jews, should be the Christian's Spiritual Diet. — "At this Rate," says an ingenious Writer, "every Madness would be " made a Mystery. — We might be made " to walk barefooted into the Church, to fig-" nify the Sanctity of the Place, and to crawl upon all four out of it, to fignify the Hu-" miliation of our Hearts. A Match of Cud-" gel-playing every Sunday, might be institut-"ed to fignify our Spiritual Warfare, and a Game at Blind-Man's Buff, to fignify the Darkness of our Understandings." A Pull at Back Gammon, might be instituted as some Part of your Nonjuror's solemn Devotions; as a proper Emblem of the Instability of Fortune, and the Viciffitude of all human Affairs; and a Sunday's Foxhunting Chace might be most devoutly appointed to fignify their hunting down their Corruptions, and unkennelling the Devil. Agreeable hereto, if I am rightly instructed, the Portugueze have in St. Anthony's Church in Lisbon, a Picture of Jesus Christ, and the Devil playing a Gene at Putt, or some other analogous to it, for the Salvation of Mankind: The Virgin My, stands behind Jesus Christ, and patts him on his Shoulder, encouraging him to stand his Game. And if I remember right, Bishop Burnet, in his Travels, tells us, that in

in the City of Worms, in Germany, they have in one of their Churches as boly and farcical an Emblem of Transubstantiation. It is this, ____ a Windmill, and the Virgin Mary with the Infant Jesus in her Arms, standing at the Hopper, into which she casts him, and he comes out at the Eye of the Mill in a huge Multitude of Wafers, the holy Priests ready waiting to scramble them up as fast as they can. (a) Thus likewife the Papists tell us, that their feven Sacra-ments are typify'd and fet forth by the Book in the Revelations, sealed with the seven Seals; and by the feven Trumpets given to the feven Angels; and by the feven Stars the Son of Man had in his Right Hand; and by the feven Loaves with which our Saviour fed the Multitude; and by the feven Eyes upon one Stone mention'd by the Prophet; and by the feven Lamps fet on the Candlestick of the Tabernacle; and by Joshua's compassing the City of Jericho seven Times, when about to besiege it; and by Naaman's dipping himself seven Times in Jordan.(b) Iraneus, one of your Friend's ador'd Oracles, the K 2 Fathers.

(a) Burnet's Travels 4th Letter.

⁽b) Septem Sacramenta quæ figurantur per feptem Signacula quibus fuit veteris Testamenti Pagina Sigillata. Apoc. 5. Item per septem Tubas, quibus Angeli cecinerunt. Apoc. 8. et per septem Stellas quas habuit Similes Filio Hominis in dextra sua. Apoc. 1. Item per septem Panes quibus Dominus Turbas satiavit. Mat. 15. Item per septem Panes quibus Dominus Turbas satiavit. Mat. 15. Item per septem Cuclos super unam Lapidem. Zech. 3. et per septem Lucernas Tabernaculi super positas Candelabro. Zach. 4. Item per septem Circuitiones Jerichuntis. Josh. 6. Item per septem Lotiones Naaman in Jordane.

Lyndw. Prov. p. 43.

Fathers, proves that there are four Gospels, because there are four principal Regions of the Earth, East, West, North, and South, or because the Building of the Church is founded on the Gospel, and there must be four Pillars to support a Building. Theophylact's Strength of Genius foars no higher, who alledges, that there are four Gospels, because Christianity teaches four Cardinal Virtues; or because it contains Doctrines, Precepts, Promises, and Threatnings. (a) Thus I find a National Council, and Councils cannot err, playing as facredly on the Number three. __ In three Cases a Wife may legally leave her Husband, if he has a Leprofy, a stinking Breath, or be unable to give her due Benevolence. In three Cases it was likewise decreed, to be lawful for a Man to kiss his Neighbour's Wife, at a Banquet, at a Game mentioned by the Council, and upon Return from a Journey, by Way of Salutation. Such were the Importance of these Canons, that the King, the Archbishop, and three Bishops, went to Rome, to engage the Pope to ratify and confirm them. (b) As in the former Instances, so here, there was, beyond all doubt, some emblematical Mystery couch'd under the Number three. Even so our learned Author has a strange Medley, a goodly Groupe of Mysteries couch'd under

(a) Bayrbeyrac's Spirit of the ant. Fathers.

⁽b) This was held by Hoel, Ddha for Wales in 970. Spel. Conc. 411.

under his trine Baptismal Immersion. (a) The Armenians, whose Corruptions of Christianity he always imitates, and oft improves upon,___ give you as instructive and edifying an Emblem in the following Relation. — They tell you that Jesus Christ being at School, to learn the Armenian Tongue, would never pronounce the first Letter of their Alphabet, unless his Master would give him a Reason why it represented an m inverted. The good Man not knowing who the Infant Jesus was, gave him a Box on the Ear. Well, said Jesus without any Emotion! fince you do not know I'll tell you; this Letter represents the Trinity by it's three Legs. (b) The Master of the School admir'd his Knowledge, and fent him to his Mother, confessing the Child was wifer than himself! Not so wise as our learned Doctor neither.

Now by fuch Spiritual Legerdemain, fuch Thimble and Button Logic as this, a Man may illustrate every Thing out of any Thing; may prove the very same Thing to be either a God, or a Broomstick.

But to return to the Use of Oyl, as a prepatory Sacrament, to the Sacrament of Baptism.

Should

⁽a) See Cat. p. 231. By the Descent into the Water, is represented Christ's Death.—By our being totally covered with it Christ's Burial, and by the Rising out of it again Christ's Resurrection. This Immersion, adds our Author, is perform'd thrice, which represents the Baptiz'd Person's Faith in the holy Trinity, Christ's three Days Burial, and his Resurrection on the third Day.

(b) Tournesort's Voyage to the Levant Vol. 3. p. 236.

Should not our Catechist under this Head have led his Disciples thro' a Process of Chymistry, in order to enable them more successfully to confront the Devil? Viper-Catchers have experienc'd the Oyl of Olives to be a Specific against the Dangers they are expos'd to, in the Course of their Profession. (a) But should not our learned Author have instructed us what kind of Oyl is the most Sovereign Antidote against the Venom of the Old Serpent? Whether Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral Oyl is most fit for that Purpose? Whether it should be Oyl obtain'd by Emulsion, Expression, Coction, or fevere Torture? Or whether express'd and distill'd, essential and Empyreumatic Oyls, Oyls of every Class and Distinction, be not alike deadly and destructive to the Devil? And as fome of our Aromatic Oyls are feldom to be met with unadulterated, should he not have given some Rule, whereby to know whether the Devil and the Chymist be not join'd in a Confederacy, to fophisticate the facred Oyl, and thereby rob Mankind of its Divine Efficacy and Virtue? But I stand corrected. These are Mysteries not to be trusted with un-sanctify'd Laymen. It belongs only to Bishops and Priests, to God's Representatives, to Christ's Vicars, to the Prime Stewards of God's Revenues, to the Chief Masters of his Household; and to his (b) Almoners to know them. 'Tis enough

(b) Cat. p. 207.

⁽a) Philof. Trans. No 443.

enough for the Ass, that he can eat his Provender without knowing how to dress it; and 'tis enough for Christ's Champion against the Devil, for such your learned Friend calls him, (a) that he knows where to buy holy Oyl: (b) If he doth but know surther where, any one may tell how,—to get a Purse, to pay the Priest for it. However, tho' our Author has most religiously kept us in the Dark, as to the Process made use of for the Preparation of holy Oyl, I present my Reader with some Account of it, and first how it is managed by the Armenians. It will not be unentertaining to the good Protestant, to see with what devout Eclat and Superstitious Parade the whole Business is conducted.

It is prepar'd between the Vespers on Palm Sunday, and the Mass on Holy Thursday; which is celebrated on this Day on a great Vessel, wherein this Liquor is preserv'd. They use neither common Wood nor common Coals to boil the Kettle, less the Sacredness of the Oyl, should be tainted by any unsanctified Dross or Rubbish. Instead thereof, they boil it with Wood that has been bless'd, and with any Thing that has been us'd in Churches. Old Images,

(a) Cat. p. 229.
(b) De facro Christmate, quo ungi fideles solent hoc observo, antiquæ Consuetudinis in quibusdam Ecclesiis suisse ut pro Balsamo emendo ad Chrisma faciendum — binos vel quaternos

Denarios Presbyteri darent.

Novarin. Schedrasm. Sacro prof. p. 246.

mages, worn-out and decay'd Ornaments, torn Books, are most religiously preserved for, and appropriated to this facred Service. This Fire cannot smell very agreeably; but the Oyl is perfum'd with Herbs, and odoriferous Drugs, which are mix'd with it. They are not ordinary Clerks, or your little Hackney Pettifoggers in Divinity, who are employ'd in making this wonderful Composition. 'Tis the Patriarch himself, cloathed in his Pontifical Vestments, attended at least by three Prelates, in their Pontifical Habits, who altogether recite certain Prayers during the whole Ceremony. (a) Here is pure and undefiled Religion!

But 'tis prefum'd, your Catholic Friend has not his boly Oyl imported hither from Armenia. Besides other Inconveniences, in Times of War, the facred Treasure might fall into Enemies Hands, as was the Case with 500 Bales of Bulls, taken on board a Spanish Galleon, by the Bristol Privateers, in 1709. Sixteen Reams made up a Bale, so that the whole Number was computed to amount to three Million, eight Hundred and forty Thousand Indulgences. (b) What a Pity, that fuch a rich Soul-faving Cargo, should ever have fallen into the Hands of Heretics! To guard against such fatal Disasters, we'll suppose that the Catechist blesseth his own Oyl. Why then, doth he not inform

⁽a) Tournefort Voyage to the Levant, Vol. 3. p. 242.
(b) Burnet's Supplement to History of the Reformation. p. 20.

inform us that, according to the Constitutions of his Mother Church, this Oyl must be bless'd not once or twice, but nine Times together, in order more effectually to purge away the Devil out of it, and to exterminate its impregnatedessential Pollution? Why doth he not instruct us, that it is to be bleffed thrice with an Ave, Sanctum Oleum; thrice with an Ave, Sanctum Chrisma; and thrice with an Ave, Sanctum Bal-Jamum? As he is said to be one of the Catholic-Church Bishops, to whom these Consecra-tions belong, he cannot be so much a Stranger to the Duties of his Function, as to be unacquainted with these Magic, Devil confront-ing Rites! Why has he not further given us the Form us'd in exorcifing the Devil out of the Oyl, which runs thus, - " I exorcise " thee, O unclean Spirit, and all Incursion of " Satan or Phantom, in the Name of the Fa-"ther, &cc. that thou depart from this Oyl, "that it may be a spiritual Unction, to corroborate the Temple of the living God, that " the holy Spirit may dwell therein, in the " Name, &c." (a)

And this leads me to observe, besides the Sacrament of anointing the Person to be baptiz'd with boly Oyl, there is another as near akin to it, as Madness is to Superstition; and that is, anointing the same Person with Chrysm or Ointment.

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If spiritual Physic prepar'd one Way, or prefcrib'd in one Form, will not do, we must try how it operates in another. An old chronical Devil, it feems, like old chronical Diftempers, is not eafily to be expell'd, or conquer'd: Every Method must be essay'd, in order to eject him out of Possession. Tho' we are not favour'd by our learned Author, with the Process of making holy Oyl; yet to shew his great Abilities in both his Professions, he has given us the Substance of a Prescription for Ecclesiastical Chrism; or, if you please, for his spiritual Ointment. Only he would avoid all Shew of Pedantry; otherwise in the Style of the learned Faculty, it would run thus,

R. Ol. Olivar. Bals. Gilead. pretios. ana. q. s. misc. s. a. fiat Unguent. fecund. Pharmacopoeiam Papalem, vel

Unguent. Catholic. Antidiabol. (a)

But the Misfortune is, genuin and unsophisticated Balm of Gilead, how rarely is it to be met with? This Liquid flows in Summer from the Trunk of a certain Shrub, formerly found in that Part of the World from whence it takes its Name. Since the Turks were Masters of the Holy Land, they transplanted this Shrub into their Gardens at Grand Cairo; which are not only guarded with strong Walls,

⁽a) Confectated Chrism or Ointment is compos'd of sweet Oyl of Olives and precious Balsom, commonly called Balsom of Gilead.

Cat. p. 238.

Walls, but likewise with Soldiers, during that Season, in which the Balsom slows. If then it be so difficult to get at in the Holy Land, what must it be to procure it unsophisticated in Ours?

You may learn from your good Friend the Doctor, or, if not from him, you may learn from any Botany Professor, that the Plant called Scabious or Devil's-bit, has only fome finall fibrous Roots, and upon Examination, appears as if the Master Root was bit off close to the Stalk. — Accordingly, Tradition is my Authority, (your learned Friend has no Right to infift upon a better) that the Master Root was bit off by the Devil in order to rob Mankind of its many falutary and fanative Virtues .--And do you not think Sir, that 'tis owing to this same wicked and intriguing Devil, who be fure hates boly Oyl, as much as boly Water, that our learned Catechist's divine Balsom is so wretchedly adulterated, as we are told it oft is? - No Wonder that the Devil dreads holy Oyl and Ointment; for pour Oyl upon a Flame, and will it not rage with the greater Force and Fury? - Pour Oyl upon the unextinguishable Flame; ___ this accounts for our learned Author's firing away the Devil!

As I am now upon the Subject of Unction, I would not pass over in Silence our Author's Unction of the Sick. Anointing with Oyl,

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upon

upon some particular Occasions, tis allow'd was antiently practis'd, both by Jews and Heathens: Whence it derived its Origin, is a Point at this Distance of Time not easy to determine. 'Tis philosophical to suppose, that their Oyl and odoriferous Ointments would, in the warm Eastern Climates, operate in a medicinal Way, far more efficaciously than they can in our colder Regions. Perhaps anointing with Oyl might be us'd, as Oyl was of so subtle, deli-cate, and penetrating a Contexture, that it would easily infinuate itself thro' all the Pores of the Body, would invigorate the Motion of the Fluids, quicken the Animal Powers, brace the Nerves, or stimulate the Fibres. (a) The Plalmist, when he imprecates, or rather prophefies Vengeance upon the Enemies of the State, fays; let it come like Oyl into his Bones. Solomon gives his Testimony to the same Purpose; Ointment rejoices the Heart. The Prophet Amos, likewise representing the wanton Luxury of the Jews, fays; they drank Wine in Bowls, and anoint themselves with chief Ointments; and in the History of the Samaritan, - his Benevolence is display'd by this elegant Figure, of pouring Oyl and Wine into the

Lucian de Gymnassis, p. 734. Vid. etiam Reiner. Verwey, de variis Unctionibus Gentilium.

⁽a) Deinde ea ipsa oleo perungimus atque emollimus, ut habiliora firmirioraq; reddantur. Siquidem absurdum est, si Coria oleo emollita atq; peruncta ruptioni minus obnoxia, ac diutius duratura existimavimus, quæ jam sunt emortua; Corpus autem adhucVita animatum, nequaquam melius foreUsu Olei opinaremur.

Lucian de Gymnasiis, p. 724. Vid. etjam Reiner, Verquev

the distressed Stranger's Wounds, which implies, that it had a sanative, refreshing Virtue; and when the Apostle James summons the Elders (Presbyters if you please) to pray over the Sick, anointing them with Oyl, it seems not to refer so much to a miraculous, as to a medicinal Efficacy and Power. This appears the more probable, as Unction was not practifed by the Apostles, in healing all Diseases, but in fome particular Indispositions. Where the Nature of the Distemper made warm, cordial, and refreshing Medicines necessary, here it was proper to anoint with Oyl. In this View St. James's Advice amounts only to this. Pray for the Sick, and if needfull, supply them with Physick, as it becomes the Difciples of a benevolent Lord and Master to do. But whether this was the Defign of anointing with Oyl, or whether it related, as Protestants generally suppose, to any miraculous Powers then fubfifting in the Church, the Reasons for this Practice must have long ceased among us, and consequently the Practice itself should cease with them. To apply a Precept or Example, that relates only to some peculiar Circumstances, as a general and stated Rule of Action, is the fure Way to foster and cherish all Manner of Superstition. If our learned Catechist would follow the Instructions of St. James in anointing the Sick, why doth he not likewise follow the Example of our Saviour,

when he is summoned to attend them, and ride on ___ an Ass?

I am next to enquire of our learned Author whether any Person anointed with boly Oyl, if he recovers from his Illness, would be allow'd by him afterwards to pay due Benevolence to his Wife? I suspect from the main Scope of his Principles, that he will not allow it. 'Tis true, if it be Benevolence, it would be uncharitable to deny; if it be due Benevolence, it would be more than barely uncharitable, it would be unjust to detain it. However, it was a Sentiment that prevail'd much in the Days of Superstition, that if any Person recovered from Sickness, after he had been anointed with holy Oyl, he should from thenceforth abstain from all conjugal Commerce and Duty, and live in a State of wedded Widowhood. This Point was oft canvass'd in our English Councils, (a) and at last, to prevent the Inconveniences arising from so unnatural an Inhibition; ___ it was decreed, that the Unction of the Sick should no more be administred but under the Extremity of Nature, when a Person was past all Hopes, and all Probability of Recovery. This is now the Practice in the Church of Rome; and for the fame Reason it is presum'd, in the Armenian Churches,

⁽a) The Councils of Worcester and Exeter in the Year 1287; that of Winchester in 1308, and that of Oxford in 1322. Vid. Spelman.

Churches, Extreme Unction is administred to none, till they are actually dead. (a) But as our learned Catechist adheres to the earlier Practice, which was attended with the unnatural Restraint I have mentioned, in Case of a Man's Recovery, this sufficiently accounts for the Question I have urged above. Suffer me further to ask him, whether in anointing the Sick, he does not, as prescrib'd by the Council of Florence, anoint the Feet, the Seats of the five Senses, and the Reins as the Seat of Concupiscence? (b) Or whether as prescrib'd, in some old Pontificals, He anoints the Back between the Loins, as to the Men; and super Umbilicum, that is, the Navel and thereabouts, as to the Women? (c)

But should it be ask'd, why is it necessary that Oyl should be consecrated, before it is applied to these spiritual Incantations, our learned Author answers, "'Tis consecrated in order to be sanctified:" I thought consecrating it had been fanctifying it; but it seems I am mistaken. "'Tis consecrated, or by solemn "Designation, appropriated to that sacred Use, "to be sanctified and cleansed from that Impurity, with which, since the Disobedience of our first Parents, all the Parts of the created World are desiled." (d) Desiled Fields,

⁽a) Tournefort's Voyage to the Levant, Vol. 3. p. 248.

⁽b) Vid. Rituale Roman. de Sacram. Extremæ Unctionis, p. 116.117. (c) Covell's Greek Church, p. 309. (d) Cat. p. 229. 230.

Fields, defil'd Gardens, defil'd Fruits, defil'd Flowers, defil'd Temples, defil'd Houses, defil'd Husbands, defil'd Wives, defil'd Virgins; and nothing pure but the Catholic Priest, who is God's Representative, and the Catholic Priest's Concubine. As to the Priest's Concubine, ber Person is sacred as well as the Priest's who fanctifies her. She is, as Pope Paul the third affured the Duke of Mantua, exempt from all fecular Cognizance, and subject only to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. (a) From the Sacredness of her Character and Office, one may therefore infer, that no Defilement can reach her. But can you inform me Sir, whether it be a natural, or a moral Defilement, that all the Parts (those only already excepted) of the created World are polluted with? If our Author means the former, as from the Connexion it should feem he must, wherein doth this natural Pollution confift, and what Certainty have we, that by Dint of Confecration, our Church-Chymist can extract it? However, if Confecration be attended with fuch regenerating Powers, and if all the Parts of the created World are defil'd by the Fall, would it not be humane; would it not be charitable, friendly and generous, to confecrate our Food, as well as our spiritual Physic; to consecrate our Houses; our Gardens, our Fields, our Herds and our Cattle; to confecrate whole Families, whole Villages,

⁽a) Father Paul's Council of Trent, p. 82.

Villages, whole Towns, whole Parishes, whole Counties, whole Kingdoms, nay, and even the whole World? - But, perhaps, your learned Friend will say, should this be done the old Serpent, as well as the young Chevalier, would be banished out of his hereditary Dominions; and then the two vagrant Adventurers might be oblig'd to herd together. For my own Part, I am at a Loss to conceive, how the Appropriation of a Thing for facred Use, can purge away any inherent Uncleanness. But we have your learned Friend's infallible ipse dixit for it, that it can. However, these are Difficulties Men must boggle at, if they are weak enough to be guided by Reason and common Sense in Religion.

"The Fali," continues our Author, "im"pregnated all the Fruits of the Earth with
"an inherent and essential Pollution, as with"out Consecration, by some facred and reli"gious Rites, must render them utterly unsit
"to be used in the Service of the Majesty of the
"Supreme Being." Heavens preserve us all
from having our Brains impregnated with such
an inherent, essential holy Delirium, as cannot
be consecrated away! Essential Impregnations,
or if you please essential Accidents, for one is
as good Sense as the other, like Popish Protestants, or Protestant Papists, are such solid Absurdities as can be palm'd upon no Believers,
but those who'll believe Contradictions to be

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true!

true! But this Wonder-working Confectation, that destroys the inherent, essential Pollution of the Fruits of the Earth, must it not of Consequence destroy the very Nature and Substance of the Things confecrated? The Fruits of the Earth, it feems, are not fit to be appropriated to the Service of that God whose Workmanship and Creatures they are, till they are new made and regenerated by the more facred Hands of a Nonjuring, fanatical Clergy., Nature before the Fall was in her Virgin State, but the Disobedience of our first Parents deflowered her. However our Consecrator, our Spiritual Conjurer, I should have said, (only out of Reverence to his high Ecclesiastical Dignities and Function) can restore lost Goods. He'll restore to Nature her lost Virgin-Charms and Purity! and consecrate away an impregnated essential Pollution.

As your learned Friend can confecrate away the inherent, essential Properties of Things, could he think you consecrate a Block of Lead, or any other heavier and softer Block that shall be — nameless, into some more useful Substance? Could he consecrate it into a Statue of Silver, which like Matrimony I should look upon to be very good; or into a Statue of Gold which like Continence is undoubtedly much better? (a) 'Tis not disputed but that,

⁽a) Marriage like Silver is good, Continence like Gold is better. Cat. p. 433.

at all Times, he can consecrate away the Guilt of Treason and Rebellion; but that he can consecrate away the Tyrannies and Usurpations, the Superstitions, Follies and Frenzies of his Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church; but that he can consecrate Grimace into Godliness, wild and monfirous Absurdities into pure and orthodox Doctrine; and devout Dreams and Rhapsodies, into Divine Revelations. Popish Casuists tell us, the Pope can consecrate Vice into Virtue, and whenever he pleafeth unconsecrate it again. And cannot our learned Catechist do as much, who consecrates away an essential Pollution? — He may further consecrate the Living into their Graves, but can he consecrate the Dead out of them? If he can consecrate away an essential Pollution, he may do this, and more! Shame on the Philosophy of a Newton, who could never teach us how to destroy, or consecrate away the Essence of Things: Had he consulted some of our modern Divinity Jugglers, what Wonders might he not have done?

Next to the Confecration of Oyl, comes the Confecration of Water; whereby faith our learned Catechift, "it is rendered capable of washing away Sins and purifying Souls." More Miracles still! For a natural Element to wash away moral Pollutions is extraordinary, very extraordinary I confes! For the Element of Water to wash away an _____ E.

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vil Thought, __ a Lye, __ Principles of Rapine and Extortion, out-miracles the Miracles of Rome! It outstrips all her fanctify'd Legends! But Faith to believe these Things, is a singular Grace, which like the Gift of Continence is not bestow'd upon all. (a) 'Twas the Sentiment of the Roman Orator, that the Spots of the Mind are neither to be wash'd away with Water, nor with Length of Time. (b) But Cicero was only a learned Pagan. He was no Catholic Priest, and Nonjuror. Cicero knew no better. Admitting, that neither Water nor Length of Time will walh away Sin, yet it must be confess'd, that they'll do more, that is, they'll prevent it. They'll prevent the crying Sin ____ of premeditated Murder, by washing away the Charms of Paint-Beauty, and of antiquated Maids and Faces! Return we then to our Author. " Confecration doth not," faith he, " change " the Substance, but the Qualities of Water." Whence comes it to pass, that he doth not consecrate away the Essence, or which is the fame, the Substance of Water, as well as confecrate away the Essence and Substance of Oyl? Is there any greater Difficulty or Absurdity in doing of the former, than there is in doing of the

(a) Cat. p. 92.

⁽b) Animi Labes nec Diuturnitate nec Manibus ullis elui potest.

Cic. de Leg. Lib. 2.

Ah nimium facilis qui tristia Crimina-Fluminea tolli posse
putatis Aqua.

Ovid.

the latter? But what means the Catechift by Consecration's changing only the Qualities of Water? Will it make that hard, which was foft before? Give that a clear, christalline Hue. which was dark and duskish before? Or make that fresh and sweet, which was briny and rancid before? Or, doth Confecration give it fome mysterious Divine Quality, whereby, like the Philosopher's Stone, it transmutes every Thing it touches into Gold? — It should feem so by what follows; for after the Water has been consecrated, or which I take to be the fame, fanctified by the Priest, that it may be thoroughly purged and sublimated, "the Holy "Ghost immediately descends from Heaven, and resting upon it, sanctifies it himself; and it being so fanctified," twice over! first by the Priest, to whom we ought to give the Precedence be fure, and next by the Holy Ghost, ___ " it imbibes the Power of sancti" fying." (a) Is not this Mystery in the Superlative? What Pleasure would it give me to meet with some Mystic-Divinity-Decipherer, that could explain - what is couch'd under fuch Ecclesiastical Riddles! But these Things are to be understood only by the Assembly of the

⁽a) Confectation works a Change, tho' not in its Substance, yet in its Qualities and Powers, for the holy Spirit immediately descends from Heaven, and resting upon it, sanctifies it by himfelf, and it being so sanctified, imbibes the Power of sanctifying.

Cat. p. 232.

the Faithful! (a) They are too facred for the profane Vulgar to pry into.

Odi profanum Vulgus & arceo.

Thus much, fays our learned Author, for the Ceremonies preceding Baptism. Enough of all Conscience, unless he could have surnished us with something better. Next for Baptism itself.

Adult Persons have no Right to call God their Father according to our learned Author, till they are baptized. (b) That is, God dare not recognize them as his Children, till the Priest grants him a Toleration, or Letter of License so to do. They are none of God's Children, till the Priest, who is God's Representative, adopts them into a State of Sonship. 'Tis he that authorizes and commissions God to receive them! Our learned Author feems upon this Head to be either afraid, or ashamed of fpeaking his Sentiments freely. From his Manner of Expression, One would suspect that he is inclined to pursue the same Tract of Thinking with his Brother Nonjuror, the truly learned Mr. Dodwell. That learned Enthusiast speaks out honestly and plainly. His Notion is this, that the Soul of Man is naturally

⁽a) This is one Part of our Author's Definition of his Church.
Cat. p. 47.

⁽b) Till Persons are baptized, they are not allowed to call God their Father. Cat. p. 232.

rally mortal, but that it is immortalized by Baptism administred by Priests or Bishops, and by fuch Priests or Bishops only, as can boast of a lineal, uninterrupted Succession from Christ and his Apostles. Those who are not fo happy as to be baptized by these Givers of Life and Immortality, are a Herd of beretical Beasts that perish. Unless this be your learned Friend's Opinion, I cannot account for it upon what Principle it is, that he allows none but fuch as are baptized, to fay the Lord's Prayer, or to address God as their Father. Austin, one of this Gentleman's sainted Fathers, afferts roundly, — it would edify me much to hear our learned Author do the same, that if a Child die in the Way as his Parent is carry-ing him to receive the Administration of Bap-tism, that Child is damn'd, irremediably damn'd for ever! (a) But whatever be the Fate of the unbaptiz'd, or whatever Portion our learned Catechist may out of his great Catholicism as-sign them, yet we are assured, that Baptism administred by a Bishop or Priest, that is, a Nonjuring Priest or Bishop, "impresses a Cha"racter which can never be done away: What-" ever Crime the baptiz'd Person may afterwards commit, it will be always true to " fay, that he was regenerated and confecrated " to God as his Child by Adoption," confecrated to God as his Child, not by Creation you'll

⁽a) Father Paul's Counc. of Trent, p. 239,

you'll observe, but by Priestly Adoption, "and he will never want to be baptized again, in order to obtain Forgiveness of his Sins, and " be restored to God's Favour." (a) Rejoice O ye Saints of Rome, Rejoice O ye Assembly of the Faithful at Manchester, that you are in Possession of so invaluable and unalienable a Bleffing! Ye Heretics of Britain fee what you are depriv'd of for Want of being the Sons of Superstition, and our learned Catechist's Church! The Privileges of Baptism rightly administred, are never to be lost or forfeited. No! says the ranting Fanatic, what means the Confistent Doctor, when he says, "the Discipline of the "Church consists in a Power to deprive us of " all the Benefits and Privileges of Baptism." (b) Are the Privileges of Baptism such as never can be done away, and yet, can the Church deprive Men of all these Privileges which never can be done away? — Yes, but these two different Tales are told in two different Pages. ___ If a Man's Judgment be infallible, it doth not follow from thence that his Memory should be so too. But allowing these Passages to be contradictory, if the Church requires us to believe Contradictions, surely we ought to believe them! Have we not the Testimony of St. Bellarmine, as able a Champion against Heresy, as our Catechist is against the Devil; that if the Pope should chance to err in enjoyning the Practice

Practice of Vice for Virtue, or forbidding the Practice of Victue, the Church is in Conscience bound to believe Vice to be Virtue, and Virtue to be Sin. (a) And elsewhere he afferts roundly, that Christ gave unto Feter, and confequently to Peter's Successors, full Power and Authority to make that a Sin, which is no Sin; and to make that to be no Sin, which is in it's own Nature Sinful. (b) As these are a Catholic Churchman's Decisions, — You and your learned Friend, having such Authority on your Side, will undoubtedly expect me to believe, that the Privileges of Baptism are unalienable, ___ and that those unalienable Privileges the Courch has an indisputable Power to alienate and take away from whom the pleafes. He must be a Heretic indeed, that will not fubmit to fuch Almighty Conviction! Would not a little Modesty teach us to judge as King James the first did, on a fimilar Occasion, when he heard Council plead on the two opposite Sides of a Question; By my Sawl Man they are both in the Right as to their Cause, and take Care that they both get it.

As to the proper Officers to administer Baptism: Deacons are allow'd by the Catechist to baptize, but never any unhallow'd Laics. Here our learned Author improves upon the Bigotry N and

⁽a) Bellarm. de Rom. Pontif. Lib. 4. c. 5. (b) Bellarm. Lib. in Barklain, c. 13.

and Superstition of his Mother Church of Rome; for in Cases of Necessity she allows the Validity of Baptism administred by unclean Beasts of all Kinds; by Laymen, Pagans, Heretics, and Midwives. (a) But this would, in our Author's Esteem, derogate too much from the Power and Authority of God's Representatives, the Priesthood. Our learned Catechist therefore, out of his great Zeal for the Honour of God's Representatives, Christ's Vicars, the Prime Stewards of God's Revenues, the Chief Masters of his Houshold, and his Almoners, (b) rescues this Office out of all unfanctify'd Hands; and reforms, as He beyond all Question says, but I should rather say improves upon, the Corruptions of his boly Mother ___ the Mother of Harlots and Abominations.

It may not be improper in this Place to take Notice of the Enumeration our learned Author makes, of the different Orders of Officers in the Tradition Church he would establish.—
There are, "Bishops, Priests, Deacons, and "Subdeacons," whose Province it is, to prepare the Sacred Vessels and Utensils of the Altar, and deliver them to the Deacons, but they are neither allow'd to minister, "at the "Altar

⁽a) Minister hujus Sacramenti est Sacerdos, cui ex Osficio competit baptizare. In Causa autem Necessitatis, non solum Sacerdos, vel Diaconus, sed etiam Laicus, vel Mulier, imo etiam Paganus et Hæreticus baptizare potest. L'Abbe's Conc. Tom. 13.

"Altar as Deacons, nor even to come within " the Rails of it, to fet a Paten, a Cup, or " Oblations of the People thereon." Next come the Readers, the Singers, and the Doorkeepers. (a) — In some other Churches, saith he, there are other Orders; such as Catechists, Exorcists, and Acolythists. (b) These Acolythists appear to me to be a kind of Ecclefiastical Scullions, whose Duty it is to carry about Incente-Pots and Candlesticks, to light Candles, Tapers, &c. Tonsure and Bishopric are two Orders more which some Canonists have added, but are passed over in Silence by our Author. (c) Tonsure is the first Step of Admission into Church-Dignities and Honours, and is perform'd by the Bishop's clipping either the Beard or the Hair, and blessing it with some Prayers and Benedictions, as he doth the Work. — The curious Reader may find in Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, some laboured Disquisitions, whether all the Holy Orders of the Church, are not so many Holy Sacraments? to which I refer him, ___ and return to our learned Author. The Council of Constantinople, if I remember right, prohibits any one being put in Possession of the Episcopate, without ascending gradually thro' all the several Or-N2 ders,

(a) Vid. Spanhem. Hist. Eccle. p, 739. et Passim.

⁽b) Cat. p. 428. (c) Vid. Morin. de Ordin. Cap. de Tonsua Clericali p. 204.

ders, till at last he arrives at the Mitre. Our learned Author, — Tradition avers it, is cloathed either with Episcopal or Archiepiscopal Honours I should be glad Sir, to be instructed, whether he arose Step by Step from the lowest Order, that of an Ecclesiastical Scullion? I am so far from intending to eclipse his Merit, by putting the Question, that I rather think if that be the Case, it gives his Reputation a superior Dignity and Lustre. They make the best Commanding Officers, whether it be in the War against his Friends the French, or against his Enemy the Devil, who are gradually rais'd by Dint of Merit, from the lowest Ranks, to the highest Military Promotions. If our Author has such a Progression of Services and Characters to value himtelf upon, I congratulate him upon the Honour it doth him, and question not, but he was as exemplary in the Capacity of a Church Scullion, as he is in that of a Bishop.

But there are another Species of Church Officers mention'd by our learned Author, that is Deaconesses. Concerning these, I am sollicitous to learn, whether they too, like Bishops and Priess, are to descend in the right Line of Succession? If not, whence derive they their Extraction? But I ask Pardon; I recollect myself—These, especially if they be fair and pretty ones, must needs be—the Angels of his Churches!

Having glanc'd at the different Officers of our Author's Catholic Church, return we to reconfider it's Sacraments. — Besides the two. which Protestants acknowledge as instituted by Christ, your learned Friend's Church has instituted ten more; and indeed upon the same Footing it might have instituted ten Times as many, nay, ten thouland Times ten more! One: would wonder that so solemn an Admirer of the Fathers, doth not with St. Bernard, and St. Austin, make the washing of his Feet into a Sacrament: (a) Tho' indeed amidst all his-Zeal for Hieroglyphic Piety, he would be at a Loss to instruct us, what washing of Feet should be a Sign of, unless it be a Sign —. that they want it. But the Sacraments he: has given us, you are to look upon as fo many Ecclesiastical Conduit Pipes, that "convey Grace: " to us." (b) Which are they? Exorcism; anointing with Oyl; the White Garment; a Talte of Milk and Honey; anointing with Chrysm or Ointment; the Sign of the Cros; Imposition of Hands; Unction of the Sick; Holy Orders; and Matrimony. (c) Exorcism, as observ'd before, drives or fires away the Devil. Anointing with boly Oyl makes the Saint Supple and fleek. that the Devil cannot grasp him in his Clutches. The White Garment represents baptismal Regeneration.

⁽a) Father Paul's Hist. of Council of Frent, p. 234. (b) Cat. p. 69. (c) Cat. p. 69. 70.

Regeneration. Milk and Honey is good spiritual Diet. Confirmation is a Deed of Gift, whereby the Bilhop (or in Case of Necessity the Priest) makes you a Conveyance of the Holy Ghost. "He enters into the Persons" consistment, dwells with them, and becomes "the Soul of their Soul." (a) Chry/m or Oynt-ment fignifies an internal Unction perform'd upon you by the Holy Ghost. The Use of the Sign of the Cross is, " that the Devils upon "feeing that royal Sign, fly trembling away." (b) Imposition of Hands is blefsing you by Divine Authority. (c) Unction of the Sick is for the Recovery of Health, and for Strength to out-cudgel the Devil. (d) Holy Orders furnisheth " spiritual Fathers for the Church," (e) and fometimes natural ones too! Matrimony makes up the Rear in this spiritual Militia, rais'd to wage War with the Devil. But tho' this Sacrament in common with the rest conveys Grace into us; yet as to the Grace it conveys, according to our learned Author, we had better want than have it! For "Matrimony" fays our Catechift, " like Silver is good, but " Continence like Gold is better." (f) However tho' this be your learned Friend's Doctrine of Perfection, (g) yet St. Paul calls it, was he not low-bred think you for doing so? - the Doctrine of Devils. In

⁽a) Cat. p. 73. (d) Cat. p. 422.

⁽b) Cat. p. 418. (e) Cat. p. 122.

⁽c) Cat. p. 421. (f) Cat. p. 433.

⁽g) Cat. p. 222.

In our English Ecclesiastical History, we read of St. Dunstan, the great Patron of Monkery and Superstition, causing the following Miracle to be wrought for the discountenancing of Marriage amongst the Clergy. In a Council held at Winchester, about 974, the Debates ran high between the fecular Priests that married and left their Estates to their legitimate Issue, and the Monks, good Men! who renounced Marriage for the Good of their Souls and the Church, and judg'd it a higher Degree of Perfection to debauch other Men's Wives, than to bave Wives of their own The Jecular Priests urg'd such Arguments in Favour of the Marriage of Ecclefiastics, as had well nigh determined the Council to ratify and confirm it. To prevent which, Dunstan, Saint as he was, had plac'd a proper Person on the Roof of the Hall where the Assembly met; who being himself invisible, cried out loudly thro' a Hole___ Non bene sentiunt qui Presbyteris favent. They are not Orthodox in the Faith, who favour the Marriage of the Clergy. Hereupon the Monks cried out a Miracle! a Miracle! and declar'd that nothing more was necessary to determine the Affair, since it was thus decided by the Voice of an Angel from Heaven! (a)

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⁽a) Emilliane's Monast. Vid. Preface.

The Reader will perhaps enquire, what is the Policy of the Church of Rome and her Daughter-Churches, such as our Author's, in preferring a State of Celibacy to Marriage? The Reason is obvious; — Marriage would alienate the Affections of Ecclefiastics from the Church and their Concubines; and fix them on their Wives and Offspring. At the Council of Trent it was pleaded, that Marriage would destroy the Hierarchy, prove fatal to the Pope's Authority, and that instead of Universal Bishop, he would come to be only a mere Bishop of Rome. (a)

Besides, if the Church can first rob the Laity of their Understandings, by imposing unnatural Vows of Continence upon them, this is the sure Way in the next Place to rob them of their Estates. If Men have no Families of their own to provide for, whom shall they bequeath their Substance to, but to God? And who shall be deputed to receive it for God, but the Priests, who are Christ's Vicars, God's Representatives, the Prime Stewards of his Revenues, the Chief Masters of his Houstold, and his Almoners? I need only exemplify this in the Case of the Saint, that is, One of the Saints of Rome, last mention'd above. A certain Lady, who, by the Bye, seem'd to have been link-

⁽a) Father Paul's Hist. p. 460, and 680.

ed to St. Dunstan, by some other Bonds than those of Spiritual Affection, advis'd with him what would be the best Disposition she could make of her Estate, to pious Uses? The Saint recommends it to her, to leave it to Jesus Christ, and to make him Christ's Executor. It was accordingly settled, and Jesus Christ not putting in his Claim, the Executor carry'd off all. — If Matrimony contributes to obstruct such Donations to the Church, what good Catholic, that has the Interest of God's Representatives at Heart, can approve of the Institution? Allowing Marriage, as a Sacrament, doth bring in some Silver to your Friend's Church, yet Celibacy, Ill not say Continency, brings in much Gold, which is certainly better.

A Writer of great Reputation gives us a very remarkable Instance, and History would furnish us with ten thousand more, of the Fruits of priestly Celibacy. In 1689 a Ghost haunted the Convent of the Monks of St. Anthony, in the City of Marseilles. This Ghost prov'd to be of a very martial Spirit; knock'd down every Thing that stood in his Way, and bastimado'd every Person that was so unhappy as to meet him. If a Monk straggled out of his Cell at Night, the vigilant Ghost was sure to find him out, and as sure decently to chastise him for it. In short, he dealt Blows and Terrors very plentifully around him. By his Resentment of all nocturnal Perambulations — but his own, He

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was concluded to be the Ghost of their deceased Prior; a Ghost of great Dignity and Distinction! Masses were said to be deliver'd from his unwelcome Vifits; and a large Reward offered to any one who durst accost him and enquire what important Errand he came upon, or what important Commission he was to execute? The Print of the Spirit's Hand was discovered on a Wall. Nothing but the Ghost now engroffed all Attention. Every Mouth was open with the Talk of him by Day; and upon the Approach of Night every Door was shut for fear of an Interview with him. One Evening some Chairmen in the Suburbs of the Convent, being furpriz'd by a violent Shower, carried the Chair within the Gates of the Monastery, and placed themselves with it under a Portico, for Sanctuary from the Weather. One of the Men having feated himself in the Chair fell asleep in it, and never awoke till Midnight. The Gates being shut, instead of giving the holy Fathers any unfeasonable Disturbance, he determined to continue where he was, and wait till the Return of Morning should bring him a Return of his Freedom with it. Anon the Ghost having opened the Gate with a Key, advances forward in a long fweeping black Train, walking to and fro, as you know Sir, Ghosts do, and cough'd very foftly. The Chairman, before hand poffess'd with the Thoughts, was now alarmed much more at the Sight of the Apparition; oppress'd with Fear,

he kept solemn Silence! Presently a Monk appears at the Window, and with a gentle Voice asks are you there? Yes, answers the Ghost, throw down the Rope. You have staid very long, replies the Father; and letting down a Ladder of Ropes, the Spirit got into the Convent, and in three Hours Time returned the fame Way. This Discovery being made, the whole Farce was unravell'd. 'The Monk, and his Courtezan acting in Concert, was the Ghost that haunted the Place; and the Terrors he had spread, was only a Scheme form'd to keep every Body within Doors, and prevent his receiving any Disturbance or Interruption in his Pleasures. Hereupon it grew into a proverbial Phrase at Marseilles, when they would soften the Name of a common Proflitute, to call her St. Anthony's Ghoft. (a)

Should it be ask'd upon such an Occasion as this, what is it that denominates a Person a common Prostitute? A learned Glossator upon the Canon Law answers, No Woman, till she has bestow'd her Favours upon more than three and twenty thousand Men, demerits the Appellation of a Whore. (b) Would not a Protestant, look upon a less notorious Prostitute than this, to be like your Friend's Church, a truly Catholic

(a) Dumont's Voyage to the Levant, p. 96. 97. (b) Meretrix est, quæ admiserit plures, quam Viginti tria heminum Millia.

Decret. Distinct. 34. c. 4.

lic Harlot? But you'll tell me, Protestants Principles are much too severe for their Morals. Let Protestants blush for the future at their giving Persons infamous Names, only because they have not committed a Rape upon Nature. Let Protestants learn, that there may be Chastity in Stews; and to their Confusion, let them confess, that there is Charity for all Sinners, but those who sin against the Priest, at Rome. But to return from this Digreffion.

Remarkable is the Spirit of the Biscayans in the Kingdom of Spain. They'll not tolerate any Priest to live in their Villages, unless he brings his Concubine to reside with him. The Reason of it is, because they apprehend, that without such a Precaution, their Wives are in imminent Danger of being ravish'd by Ecclesiastical Enchantment! (a)

Before I dismiss the Sacrament of Matrimomy; --- I would add, that if your learned Friend appears any more upon this Subject, it would oblige me, to receive from his Hands an Account of the whole Process of the Priest's blessing and consecrating the Wedding-Sheets previous to the Confummation of Marriage, which is a Rite practis'd by his Mother Church of Rome. (b) This

(a) Heylin's Cosmog. p. 219. (b) Vid. Benedictio Thalami in Ritual, Rom. p. 229.

Sponsum et Sponsam ante carnalem Copulationem a Sacerdote benedici justit Eugristus et Martinus I. Szegedin, Specul. Roman. Pontif. p. 138.

This Account must be extremely edifying and instructive. What a superior Relish must it give to every soft Enjoyment, to have the very nuptial Sheets hallow'd by God's Representative for their proper Service?

Confession is another Chapter in your learned Friend's new Gospel, which he reads to his Disciples with great Solemnity and Devotion: Under this Head our Author might have informed us, that it has been a common Practice in the Church of Rome, when Women or Boys at their facramental Devotions have confess'd their having been engaged in Scenes of Gallantry, or in lewd unnatural Intrigues, for the Priest-Confessor to address them ___ fince you have bestow'd fuch Favours upon others, bestow the same upon me. Pope Pius the Fourth published a Bull against this Practice. So Catholic it seems was the Practice grown, that Pope Gregory the Fifteenth published another upon the same Occasion. (a) In Consequence of that exhibited by Pope Pius, in Spain all Wives and Women were strictly enjoined to discover before the holy Tribunal, within thirty Days after the faid Injunction, all fuch Priests as had thus prostituted and profaned the facramental Confessions. The feverest Censures and Anathema's were pronounced against such as refused a Discovery. This work'd upon Superstition so far, as to bring in fuch

fuch Crowds to give Evidence against the Father Confessors, that twenty Secretaries and as many Inquifitors appointed to take Depositions were too few for the Purpose. Hereupon the Lords Inquifitors allow'd thirty Days more for receiving and registering Convictions; and when those Days were expired, they found it necessary a third and a fourth Time to repeat the same Indulgence. This was done, that Persons of better Figure might steal an Opportunity to confess without the Knowledge of their Husbands, and without roufing their Jealoufy, in which however they very feldom fucceeded. But after fuch Numbers of Convictions regularly received, and legally supported, when Judgment was expected to have been iffued out by the boly Tribunal, the whole Affair was quash'd, and never examined into, never heard of any more. (a)

To make Gain of Godliness seems to be the main Drist and Design of our learned Catechist's Scheme. Only it would not have comported with that View, otherwise he might likewise have inform'd us, — that in the 4th Century, a Lady of Distinction, a noble Matron Sozomen calls her, (b) wickedly or weakly confess'd an Intrigue that had pass'd between an Ecclesiastic and herself, which was not a proper Subject of Confession. This Intrigue becoming

(b) Sozom. Lib. 7. c. 16.

⁽a) Chandler's Hift. of Persecut. p. 215, 216.

becoming public, Oh! fatal Confession! gave great Umbrage to poor unfanctify'd Laymen! It was thereupon adjudg'd inexpedient, that the Liberty of privately confessing Sins before the Sacrament, which might bring such Reproach upon God's Representatives, should be any longer tolerated in the Church. Nor do I find any Traces thereof in the Greek Churches fince; nor indeed doth our learned Author plead for such Sacramental Confessions. But the Protestant Reader will ask, is it not enough for the Sinner to confess to God? For the Sick Person to represent his Case, to the supreme and Sovereign Physician? and to him only? Our learned Author will answer, - by no means. As in our Courts of Justice, being acquitted by the Judge, will not release the Person arraign'd, till he has discharg'd the Fees of the faylor; so confessing to God shall not fave you, unless you humbly and penitently confess to the Priest, who is God's Representative! And who would part with fuch an invaluable fpiritual Prerogative, as that of knowing the Secrets of every Family and every Soul in a Parish? When once God's Representative, the Priest, is in Possession of Men's Consciences, one Step more, and that but a short one, puts him in Possession of their Honour, their Virtue, their Reputations, their Estates, their Fortunes, their Bodies, and their Souls all together: When Ecclefiaftical Prerogative runs so bigh, and common

Sense ebbs so low as to submit to such Usurpations, it doth by no means surprize me to see your learned Friend all Extacy and Transport! "To cast out the Devil of Lust, or to throw " down the Pride of Lucifer, to beat down "Satan under our Feet, or to triumph over " our spiritual Enemies, to cure a diseas'd Soul " or to keep unharm'd from the Assault of a "Temptation, or the Infection of an ill Ex-" ample," by which he means no more than to make Men superstitious Fools and Bigots, to prevail upon them to renounce their Reason and Understanding, and to devote themselves without Referve to the Will of the Priest, the Power to do these Things saith our learned Author, " is much more advantageous and be-" neficial to us," that is to the Priests, " than the " Power of working the greatest Miracles." (a) Well spoken Priest! So it is! By this Craft we get our Wealth, and our Devotees lose their Senses. Pliny tell us, and 'tis probable he wrote only the Language of Tradition, that if a Man be wounded by a Scorpion, going forthwith and whispering in an Ass's Ear, will relieve his Pain, mitigate his Anguish, and heal his Wound. (b) Now, as your learned Friend delights much in Symbolical Representations, is not this a beautiful Symbolical Image of Confession to the Priest? Is the Poison of Vice more deadly than that of the

⁽a) Cat. p. 236. (b) Nat. Hift. Lib. 28. c. 10.

the Scorpion? What is to be done, but to have immediate Recourse to — an As if you can find one for your ghostly Doctor? Whisper in the Ear of an Ecclesiastical As, the Wound is healed, and the Work is done!

Well, Confession being made ___ Your Sins rated according to the current Price they bear in Rome's Dispensation Market, and all your spiritual Debts being honestly discharged to the Priest, Absolution follows of Course. "For-" giveness of Sins," saith our learned Divinity-Factor, " is to be obtain'd in the Catholic " Church, by the Ministry of Bishops and " Priests, who are authoriz'd Mediators and In-" tercessors under Christ for Men;" (a) Journey-men Saviours Sir, if you please! " They are " Substitutes and Vicegerents, binding and " loofeing, opening and shutting with the Keys " of the Kingdom of Heaven," and the best comes last, "their Sentence is a prejudging " Forerunner of the Sentence to be past on the " last Day." (b) Here you see a Man's eternal Doom fix'd, ___ by whom? By God? No. But 'tis all the same, by the Priest, God's Representative! God is no more than an bumble Executioner of the Sentence which his Reprefentative denounceth. The Priest, whatever he be in Name, is in Authority and Power the supreme God and supreme Judge. His Voice is a " prea "prejudging Forerunner of the Sentence of the last Day." If the Priest condemn, shall God justify; or if the Priest acquit, shall God condemn? Who then dare affront a Priest, that has the Keys of Heaven and Hell at his Girdle? Ye Generation of Nonjurors, Generation of wise Men shall I call you? — When you hear your Priest's decisive Voice, say, Let us bow down and worship, before the Lord our Judge! Our Salvation hangs on his sacred Lips! Let us stand in Awe and tremble before him!

This Doctrine of Authoritative, priestly Absolution, is such an Insult upon Common Sense, as well as daring Impiety and Irreligion, that even wise and virtuous Heathens have treated it with fovereign Contempt and Abhorrence! Attilius Regulus, the Roman Conful, having been defeated by the Carthaginians and taken Prisoner in Battle, was sent to carry Offers of Peace to the Romans, having first been solemnly fworn to return to the Enemy's Camp, in Case these Offers were rejected. The Overtures he was fent with, being accordingly rejected, the Roman High-Priests urg'd him to violate his Oath, and offer'd to absolve him from the Guilt of Perjury. But how doth he resent the Motion? He receives it with Indignation, and rejects it with Disdain. (a) This furely he would never have done, had he conceived

⁽a) Suppl. Liny, Dec. ii. L. 18. c. 63. Her. Lib, 3. Od. 5.

ceived them to have been, what our Author in his new Gospel reveals them to be invested with Power to forgive all Sin, but the Sin of — deriding the Priest and scoffing at God's Representative, for forming such insolent and usurping Claims!

Your good Friend, I am too much in Earnest to call him your learned Friend any longer, will plead that Fathers and Councils are on his Side. Just so, have I known a Tyburn-Confesfor plead that Alexander and Cefar were as great Robbers as he! However the Truth of the Fast is granted! The Council of Trent pronounces a folemn Anathema, upon fuch as deny the facramental Absolution of the Priess to be a judicial Act. And yet, tho' all the Sacraments of Rome confer Grace; by whose Bleffing do they confer it? By God's? No, but by the Bleffing of the Priesthood! 'Tis the good Intention of the Priest that is to give Efficacy to the Administration, says the Council of Florence. (a) If the Priest be not well paid, can you expect him to be well pleased; and if he be not well pleased, whatever good Words he may amuse you with, you'll have Reason to suspect the Goodness of his Intention! When VOU

L' Abbe's Conc. Tom. 13. p. 535:

⁽a) Hæc Omnia Sacramenta tribus persiciuntur, videlice; rebus tanquam Materia, verbis tanquam Forma et Persona ministri conferentis Sacramentum, cum *Intentione* faciendi quod facit Ecclesta. Si desit, non persicitur Sacramentum.

you come to be weigh'd in the Ballance, according as the *Priest* is in good or bad Humour, Heaven or Hell will preponderate in the Scale. Whatever you have been told before of the Efficacy of Sacraments; you may safely believe what you are told now — you have the Word of a *Council* for it, and *Councils*, like *Tradition*, cannot err; that *Sacraments* are no *Sacraments*, unless you are in such close League with the *Priest* as to be affur'd of his good Intention to bless them.

To expose the Absurdity of this Doctrine, it was urg'd at the Council of Trent, that if a Priest should want a good Intention, - fuch Catholic Priests there were in those Days, whatever there may be in ours! All the Sacraments he administers, must want the Jacramental Efficacy: If he baptizes Children, or abfolves Penitents; such Baptism is no Baptism, fuch Absolution is no Absolution, consequently those who are curs'd with his Administration, dying unbaptiz'd, or unabsolv'd, must be lost for ever! Nay, if an Infant, that receives such unintentional Baptism, should afterwards become a Bishop; as many as he ordains, have a Nullity stamp'd upon all their Administrations; fo that Millions may eternally perish, thro' the Conduct of one single Priest, in one single Instance only! But all such Arguments as these were eafily overul'd, tho' not so easily answer'd. The Council was under the Pope's absolute Direction;

rection; which occasioned this bold Pasquinade upon it, that the Synod was guided in all its Decisions by the Holy Ghost, sent thither from Time to Time in a Cloak-Bag from Rome. (a)

But to return to our Author. I have one very confiderable Objection against his Doctrine — that the Sentence pronounced by his Catholic Priest, " shall be a prejudging Fore-" runner of the Sentence pass'd on the last Day." If Christianity be in the Right, he must be in the Wrong. 'Tis not Christ's Vicars, God's Representatives, the Prime Stewards of his Revenues, the Chief Masters of his Houshold, and bis Almoners, but another Sort of Men, Men of a very different Character and Complexion, ___ 'Tis the Saints that must judge the World. But if this refers only to Civil Judicatories by Christian Magistrates, our Author no doubt, will still maintain his Church Prerogative, of fitting as supreme Judge of the World: ___. Should we then appeal to the Bar of God, rather than to the Tribunal of the Priest, who knows but we may subject ourfelves to a Premunire for appealing to a foreign Jurisdiction?

Be it ask'd what Family are these Priests of, whose irreversible Decrees six and direct the Sentence of the last Day? The Catechist answers roundly,

⁽a) Father Paul's Counc. of of Trent, p. 497.

roundly, "From Jesus we have an uninterrup-"ted Chain of Bishops, the Successors of the A-" postles down to this Time." (a) The Line of Succession is as strait as a ___ Ram's Horn, and ranting Fanatics add, as oft broke into, and indented. However let them glory in the Name of the Apostles Successors, as well as of God's Representatives! Did you ever read of a Pope who directed a Painter to draw him Peter and Paul, and exert all the Force of his Genius on the Occasion. The Painter draws them with a strong Vermillion Blush in their Faces. And had They, fays the boly Father, fuch ruddy Complexions as these? No, replies the Virtuoso, but were they here now, to see what a Ragamussin Race set up for their Successors, they would blush with Surprize and Astonishment as these Pictures do! I leave Your Friend and his uninterrupted-Succession Tribe to apply this. We have known the Times Sir, Times that You and Your Party still adore, when it was the Language of one who call'd himself a Protestant Divine, one of the Pauls, Coppocks, or Cl--yt--ns of that Age, that if the Devil himself was to put on Holy Orders, he would be inspir'd of the Holy Ghost. (b) From the whole Turn of our Author's Sentiments, Iquestion, if it were put to him, whether He would not affert the fame!

Praying

⁽a) Cat. p. 47. (b) Emanl. Utiy, D. D. Vid. Century of scandalous and lewd Ministers, p. 2, 1643.

Praying for the Dead brings in a fiesh Flow of Treasures to the Church, and therefore must be another fundamental Article in the new Gospel, this Gentleman would establish. The Dead pray for us, and why should we not pray for the Dead? (a) Surely one good Turn requires another! But should it be ask'd, how know you that the Dead pray for us? ____ You have our Author's Word for it in his Catechism; and who, but a Heretic, can dispute the infallible Word of an infallible Priest or Bishop? The Authority of Tradition itself is not more venerable and facred than the Authority of this our Tradition-Believer! " The Saints," faith he, " pray for us more after their Death than before."(b) Did he, think you, ever fee or hear them at their Devotions in the other World? Has he any Correspondence with the Saints there? Whatever he may have with the Saints of Rome, 'tis presum'd he has none with the Saints of Heaven.

Another Argument in Justification of praying for the Dead is, that it was the Practice among the antient Jews. That I deny, and call upon our Author to prove it. — It shall be done — as follows. Moses forbids the Jews offering Oblations for, (or to) the Dead; (c) or, in other Words, he warns them against apostatizing

tatizing into the Idolatry of the Gentiles, among whom it was usual to facrifice to their dead Idols, or Hero Gods; — therefore praying for the Dead is a Duty prescrib'd in the Jewish Institution. Now Sir, permit me to illustrate the Force of this Reasoning by one or two paralell Instances. God says to Moses thou shall have no other God but me; ___ therefore Idolatry is of divine Appointment. Thou shall not worship any graven Image; ___ therefore bowing to an Idol's Shrine is paying Obedience to the Commands of Heaven: Was our Author think you, pupill'd by a learned Divine, (not a fanatic one, for it is a Case that has been argu'd in Councils,) who could prove the Illegality of Commendams, and Nonresidences, from any one Text in the Bible? Once he was to entertain his Audience with a Discourse upon this, you will expect me to call it prolific, rather than barren Subject; ___ Abraham begat Isaac. After having display'd much genealogical Learning, and holy Zeal over his Text, he interr'd from it, and so natural was the Inference that any one of your venerable Church Deaconesses would have inferr'd the same, — the Unlawfulness of Nonresidences. For how should Abraham have begat Isaac, had he not been a Refident with his Wife Sarab? Our Catechist's Reasoning, has more of the marvellous in it than this, tho' I can by no Means allow it to be as clear and conclusive!

Some other Authorities, Scripture ones he calls them, he has deduced out of the Apocryphal Writings. In Imitation of the Council of Trent, he has foisted the Apocrypha into the Sacred Canon, tho, as might be shewn at large, all antient Councils and Authorities are against him. (a) 'Tis presum'd, that with the Council of Trent likewise, he'll curse and anathematize all such as refuse to receive these Books as canonical Scriptures, and to believe the Legends they contain to be, like his own Catechism, the Language of a Divine Revelation. But what has he advanc'd from them in Defence of Praying for the Dead? -- The first Text he has urg'd bids as fairly to prove the Divinity of the Alcoran, or the Truth of Transubstantiation, as it doth to prove the Point he would establish. The next Authority he adduces, is taken out of the second Book of Maccabees; a spurious Performance, compil'd by an unknown Hand, ___ by a Writer, whoever he be, of no Reputation. But be the History wrote by whom it will, it is probable that the Paragraph referr'd to, is an Interpolation. Josephus, in his Account of the Defeat of the Jamnites, never mentions the Fact of Judas, now under Confideration, as 'tis highly probable he would, had the History of it been authentic. But allowing our Author to make

the most of the Passage that he can; the Prayers and Sacrifices there mention'd, might be offer'd and seem to be offer'd for Sin, as that might be hurtful to the living, as was the Sin of Achan. Yet after all ____ such Apocryphal Authority is of as little Weight with a Man who is guided by common Sense, as the Authority of your Friend's Tradition-Bible.

But St. Paul, who was no Apocryphal Writer, exhorts that Eucharists be made for all Men, and Supplications for all Saints; therefore infers our Author, St. Paul recommends it to us to pray for the Dead. What then, doth St. Paul mean that we should pray for Dead Kings that are in Authority, as well as for the Living ones that are? Doth he mean that we should lead quiet and peaceable Lives under the Government of dead Kings, as well as under the Government of the Living? According to our Author he doth; and you know Sir, Infallibility cannot be mistaken. Should any Person of Distinction call in all the Physicians in Manchester to join in a Consultation upon his Case, would not you understand that he meant to fummon all the dead Physicians, as well as all the living to attend him? All those whose Bodies lie rotting in the Ground, as well as any others whose Names rot above it? I take all becoming Confusion to myself, unable any longer to combat fuch Catholic-Church-Demonstration as this.

Another

Another Piece of Artillery our Catechist brings out of his Catholic Arfenal, to batter down Herefy and establish Prayer for the Dead, is that Text in St. John, "There is a Sin un"to Death, I do not fay you shall pray for
"it." Because there is a very heinous aggravated Sin, called here a Sin unto Death, which we are not bound by Precept to pray for; therefore we are to pray for the Dead. Remarkable are the Words of our learned Lightfoot, referring to this very Text. " When" fays he, "I fee these Men's Annotations on this "Scripture, they often put me in Mind of " Benhadad's Servants with Ropes about their " Necks, catching at any Word that fell from " the King of Ifrael's Mouth, that might be " of any Advantage to their forlorn and lost " Cause and Condition. These Men's popish " Cause, has had the Rope about its Neck now " a long Time, and been in a lost and forlorn " Case; and I cannot tell whether I should " laugh or frown, to fee what pitiful Shifts " and shameful Scrambling they make for it, " by catching at any Word or Syllable in the " Scriptures or Fathers, and wresting, and " twilling, and twineing it to any seeming or " colourable Advantage to their condemned " Cause, to save it from Execution.

[&]quot; Certainly they are at a very hard Pinch " for Proof of praying for the Dead, when

" they made such a Scraping in this Portion of Scripture to rake it out thence; whereas the Words are as far from meaning the Living praying for the Dead, as the Dead praying for the Living." (a)

But if we must pray for the Dead, what are the proper Seasons for this Kind of Devotion? Our Author answers: " If you would comme-" morate any of the faithful departed, in a fo-" lemn and particular Manner, let it be done with Almsgiving, on the third, ninth, and fortieth Day after the Person's Decease, and on the Anniversary Day of his or her " Death." We are told that our Pagan Ancestors in this Land, and Herodotus gives the fame Account of some other Nations, as soon as any of their Friends were dead, instead of configning them to their Mother Earth, as a Prey to Worms, feasted themselves upon their Remains, which they look'd upon as an Act of great Piety and Devotion. With great Solemnity they invited their most intimate Friends to feed with them upon the Bodies of their dead Relations, to regale themselves with a Fricasee, cook'd out of the Remains of a dead Neighbour, Father, or Brother. (b) Our Catechist's Prayers for the Dead, have not that favage Complexion which this Kind of Devotion wears, but they are equally indefenfible and

⁽a) Lightfoot's Works, Vol. 2. p. 1094. (b) Muret's Funeral Ceremonies.

and superstitious. He has not thought it expedient to entertain his Readers with the Reafons alledg'd by the Daughters of Superstition, in Favour of the Periodical Devotions mentioned above. However as I find the same Practice in the Greek Churches, and the Reasons urg'd by them in Support of the Practice; I'll beg Leave to supply our Author's Omission.

Their third Day's Devotions for the Dead, are perform'd for two Reasons. - First, in Confideration that the Dead Body in that Space of Time, begins to change its Form and Features; and next, because our Saviour rose from the Dead on the Third Day. Their Prayers on the Ninth Day after a Person's Decease are offer'd fay they, because by that Time the whole Body, excepting the Heart only which was the chief Seat and Instrument of the vital Functions, is grown putrify'd and noisome; and likewise Prayers are renew'd then, because one of the Times our Saviour appear'd to his Disciples, when he had rose from the Dead, was on the Ninth Day after his faid Resurrection; and the Solemnities of the fortieth Day are perform'd, because, then the Heart and the whole Body is become corrupt and putrified; and because also our Saviour ascended to Heaven the fortieth Day after his Resurrection. (a) If our Author will not abide by these Reasons,

for the Practice he recommends, I call upon him, to affign worse if he can, for I despair as to his affigning any better. If this be Religion, I no more wonder at the Turks, who reverence Idiots and Madmen, as Saints and Prophets!

Sir John Chardin in his Travels to Persia, gives us an Account of some Funeral Ceremonies of the Mingrelians, in the County of Colchis. One of them is ____ to perform, after the Manner of our Author, Acts of Devotion over the Dead on the fortieth Day after his Decease. Their Motives to this Practice are very substantial and solid. I'll not presume to fay that our Author's are the same. After some frantic Lamentations, that inspire indifferent Spectators with Pity and Horror, and which are continued till the fortieth Day after the Person's Decease, that being the appointed Day for his Interment; the Bishop says Mass over him, and then most devoutly feizeth on his Horse, Wearing Apparel, Plate, and every Thing he left behind him, and appropriates, or, if you like the Expression better, consecrates the whole to his own immediate Service. (a) Thus the Goods which the deceased has left behind him, become the Property of God's Representative; and the more there is left for God's Representative the better! I appeal to our Author.

⁽a) Chardin's Travels, p. 105?

Author, whether this is not, upon his own Principles, pure primitive Religion!

The next Thing I would take Notice of in your Friend's Tradition Gospel is, the Zeal he expresses for the Commands of the Church. "You are to observe the Laws of the Catholic "Church, and all the Rubrics and Canons of " the particular Church of which you are Mem-" bers; and besides these general Laws, you are " to regard the following particular Commands: " ___ To abstain from eating Blood; to offer " to God our Tythes, first Fruits, and volun-" tary Oblations; to observe the Feasts and " Fasts of the Church; to offer and receive " the Eucharist every Holy Day, at least not "to omit any of the great Festivals; and to pray standing on all Sundays, and every Day between Easter and Pentecost." (a) The honest Protestant will ask, will it not be sufficient for a Man if he endeavours to pay a fincere and uniform Regard to the Commands of God: tho' he should be a Stranger, or even an Infidel as to the Commands of the Church? Cannot God fave me without the Church's Consent, or the Church's Interposition? But let the Quærist confider, who should the Church be, but the Priests; and who are the Priests, but God's Representatives? In an Affair of such Importance therefore 'tis neither safe nor prudent, to say no more,

more, to run any Hazards. Tindal, one of our first Reformers, whose Translation of the Bible into English, was burnt in Queen Mary's Reign, by the Hands of the Common Hangman, disputing with a learned Papilt, and shewing him that Popery was a most horrid Corruption of Christianity; his Adversary replies, we had better be without God's Laws, than without the Pope's Laws. And would not your Catholic Friend were he put to it, as roundly affert, that we had better neglect God's Commands, than neglect the Commands of the Church. I make no Doubt but he would. One of these Commands I would briefly animadvert upon at prefent, that is, the fecond. The Catechift and his Disciple talk thus.

- Q. What Respect are we oblig'd to pay to God, besides worshipping him with our Hearts and Mouths?
 - A. We are to Honour him with our Substance.
- 2. What Part of our Income must we offer to him?
 - A. The Tythe or Tenth Part.
 - 2. What must we offer to God besides?
 - A. The First Fruits of all our Increase.
 - 2. What doth God expect from us befides?

- A. That we should offer him something of our own Free-Will.
 - 2. How much, and when?
 - A. The more and the oftener the better.
- 2. To whom are these Tythes, First Fruits, and Oblations to be offer'd?

A. To God's Representatives, his Priests. (a)

Here Sir you see, that what is given to the Priest, is given to the Lord, and that the Priest like him whose Representative he is, loveth a chearful and liberal Giver. The Tenth Part of all your Revenues is but a small Matter to give him. The First Fruits of all your Increase is something better; but it is your voluntary Oblations that must crown all. For your Comfort you cannot err by giving too much, even tho' you give away more than your all; for the more and the oftener you give, the better. Your Offspring, your Family, your Creditors may not bless you for it; but the Priest will.

The Ecclesiastical First Fruits, that is, the first Years Profits of Bishoprics and Benefices after their Avoidance, as they stand rated in the King's Book, was formerly in this Kingdom paid to the Pope, but alienated to the Crown

at the Reformation. Queen Anne, in the third Year of her Reign, settled the Revenue arising from such First Fruits, and Tenths, as a perpetual Fund for the Augmentation of poor Livings, and the better Maintenance of the poorer Clergy, whereby they have once more reverted to the Church. This Grant, however ufeful it may be at present; should it always be continued, the Consequences that may arise from it in future Ages, I - dread to mention; but you, and your Catholic Friend will mentionwith Pleasure. However this Gentleman has, if not a more fure, yet a more compendious Scheme of getting all the Lands and Treasures in the Kingdom, once more into the Hands of his Catholic Church. 'Tis not Tythes of all Things tytheable under our present Constitution that He demands, but Tythes of all you posfess. His Claims likewise are upon a very different Foundation, from that of our Protestant Clergy. He claims the Tythe of all you possess as a Legacy left to Him and his Catholic-Church Brethren by Christ and his Apostles, tho' Christ and his Apostles never had Them to leave. Our Protestant Clergy, a good Reason why there should ordinarily be no Salvation for them! claim them only Jure Humano. They only shew that they have as just and constitutional a Right to Them, as a Man has to his Estate; but our Catechist has as good a Right to the Tenth of all you possess, as He has, that you

should refign your Reason and Understanding in his Favour, renounce Common Sense at his Nod, and believe as He directs or commands you. He has not offer'd the Reasons, alledg'd by his Catholic-Church Friends, in support of fuch affuming Claims: But that his Caufe may want no Advantages it is capable of receiving, for once I'll offer Them for Him. — Now Tythes or Tenths is wrote not only with Figures but with an X, and the Learned know that Christ is oft wrote with the same. Thus Xs. Xi. Xo. Xm. is put for Christus, Christi, Christo, Christum, which signifies likewise Decimus, Decimi, Decimo, Decimum: Then as the very same Character is appropriated in Writing, to Tythes and to Christ, He that denies your Friend's Catholic Church, a Divine Right to the Tenth of all the Possessions in the Land, denies the Lord that bought Him, and is an Infidel and Blasphemer. Besides the Number 10, or Tythe which is the fame, hieroglyphically fets forth the Deity Himself: As Alpha is the first Letter in the Greek Alphabet, and Omega the last, so I stands in the Front of Numbers, and the Cypher o comes in at the Rear of Units, and therefore in Catholic-Church Arithmetic, is consider'd as the last of Figures; Tythe therefore, when express'd in Figures, mystically describes the Supreme Being, who is the Alpha and Omega, first and last, the Beginning and the End: And as the Cypher o is a Circle

that

that has no End and no Beginning, it is a Symbol of that God who is without Beginning of Days and without End of Years. (a) Now from such Evidence as This, strong and clear even as that of Tradition, who can dispute your Catholic Friend's Right to the Tenth of all you posses? Nay which is more Sir, such Essential Virtues was this sacred Number Ten impregnated with, that the old Romans deify'd it, and plac'd Decuma in the Number of their Gods: What Wonder then if the Catholic Priests of Rome,

have worshipped it ever since!

Besides Sir, was it a proper Time for your Friend to speak out He could shew, that the Number Ten from whence Tythe is deduc'd, is the Number of Perfection. Thus His Ten new Sacraments, added to the Two old Evangelic ones, make Christianity a perfect Institution. Thus the Ten Horns in Daniel, saith St. Austin, signifies the whole Succession of Princes in the Roman Empire. The Ten Commandments comprehend the whole Law of God. (b) When therefore your Catholic Friend pleads a Divine Right to the Tenth of all you possess.— the has a latent Claim to the Whole. (c)

(a) Spelman on Tythes, p. 75. (b) Spelman ubi supra.
(c) According to the Catechist's Scheme all the Wealth of the Land must soon revert into the Hands of his Catholic Church; as appears from a curious Calculation for that Purpose, which I have been favour'd with from a Gentleman of Distinction, well qualify'd to make it; and which probably may in due Time be communicated to the Public.

And why should not He be invested with all the Treasures of Earth, who has the sole Disposal of all the Bleffings of Heaven, and out of whose Church there is ordinarily no Salvation? No Wonder then, if even in the present low and languishing State of His Church, nothing less will satisfy his Appetite, and a voracious One indeed it is, than the Tythes and first Fruits of all our Possessions. Nor are those alone sufficient; - when he has fleec'd his Flock, by Tythes and first Fruits; ___ next they are to devote the Remainder of their Substance to him, in voluntary Oblations. This Gentleman's Stomach would digest Church Revenues, as a Wolf would Lambs, or a Kite Chickens. — I trust Sir, I can safely prophecy, that his Wishes will never be fully gratified in Britain. At Paraguay, in South America, the Missionary Jesuits have a Settle-ment that must be most excellently adapted to our Catechist's Tast. Thither I would recommend it to him to transport himself, and if he pleases, he may take his R-y-l Master, France's political Foot-ball with him. This Settlement, which is computed to contain two Millions of Indians, is divided into 42 petty Principalities, govern'd by that Number of Ecclefiastical Sovereigns, who are both Priests and Kings. It abounds with Sheep and black Cattle, Timber, Corn, Pulse, Flax, Cotton, Indigo, Sugar, and Fruit, and with Silver and Gold Mines, tho'

it feems the Ghoftly Fathers will not own the latter. The Inhabitants whom they have in the most abject and absolute Vassalage, have no Property of their own, and nothing allow'd them but Food and Rayment. Notwithstanding this, they are an active and laborious People. They bring all the Produce of the Mines; all the Provisions of the Land; and all the Manufactures they work, into Ecclesiastical Warehouses appointed to receive them. Not even a Chicken of his own Rearing, is a poor Slave suffer'd to eat, unless it be cater'd out to him in the Course of the Church-royal Allowance. The Trade these Holy Fathers carry on at the Expence of their Slaves, and the Revenue it brings them, not to mention the Gold Dust gather'd by the Indians out of the Washes, when the Rivers ebb, is incredible. To keep these Slaves in Obedience, as well as to guard against Invasions, they have a large standing Military Force, and a night reverend Generalissimo to head them. In a Week's Time they can collect an Army of 60,000 Troops, to fight the Battles of the Priest \and the Lord, against all Enemies or Invaders. (a) Now Sir, would not our right Reverend Catechist think you, relish such a Settlement as this, where he need not preach up Tythes, first Fruits, and voluntary Oblations, because, all the Treasures of the Land, and all the Labour

⁽a) Betagh's Voyage round the World, 1719, p. 325, &c.

bour of its Inhabitants, are the Inheritance of Catholic Priests, and their Subjects have nothing but ___ the Sweat of their Brows which they can call their own? What pure Orthodox Religion must that be, which would constitute him a Royal Priest? ___ Were he advanced to such Church-Royalty as this, and who knows but he may, if he trys; ___ the Scene would be probably changed, and God must then become the Priest's Representative, instead of the Priest's condescending to be God's!

In the Kingdom of Pegu in the East, the superstitious Inhabitants worship the Devil, and offer their Addresses to him by the Mediation of the Priest, whom they call, not as our Catechist doth, God's Representative, but the Devil's Father. (a) Our Author will conclude, that these Idolaters are very much out in their Church Heraldry, and derogate much from the Dignity of his Heaven-born Extraction; and yet I confess a Devil that is to be blown or sir'd out of his Dominions, one can scarce forbear inferring, that he is created only to serve a Turn; and is, as the Inhabitants of Pegu suggest, a Devil of the Catholic Priest's own begetting.

In fome of the preceding Pages it has been observ'd, that *Baptism* gives God a Property in his Creatures, which he had not before. Now

we come to Excommunication, which according to our Author is an Ecclefiastical Rite, that robs God of all Property in his Creatures, and makes them the Property of the Devil. This fays he, " is diftinguished by the Names of "total Separation, and Anathema or Curfe, it " being the greatest Curse that can be laid upon Man" and in relation to it, he obferves, that "casting out of the Church" more Mysteries or Sacraments still! " is an I-" mage of casting out of Paradise, and to be " paralell'd with it; that when a Man is ex-" communicated out of one Church, he is ex-"communicated out of all; and any Church that receives an excommunicated Person, de-" ferves the very same Sentence;" that is, any Church that receives a Person that has been devoted to the Devil, when the Devil refuses to receive him; that Church deserves to be given to the Devil itself. (a) " When Persons are " thus excommunicated, they are not only ex-" cluded from Communion in facred Things, " but are to be shunn'd and avoided in civil " Commerce and ordinary Conversation; no one is to receive them into their Houses or, " eat at the same Table with them; they " are not to converse with them familiarly "whilst living, nor perform the Funeral Ob-" fequies for them when dead: ___ They can " neither have a Christian Burial, nor a Christian

" tian Commemoration among those who are " departed in the true Faith and Unity of the "Church." This dreadful Sentence of Excommunication which our humane and benevolent Author bandies about, seems to be but a new Edition of the old Pagan Excommunication practis'd in this Land by the British Druids, as related by Cæsar. "This Punishment," fays he " is, of all others the most dreadful, for they who lie under the Sentence of Ex-" communication, are number'd amongst the " most reprobate and abandon'd: All shun "them and fly from them as from a Pestilence, " least they should be tainted with the Infection. They are excluded from all the Pri-" vileges, and from the Protection of Law, " and from all the Honours of the State." (a) But severe as this Pagan Excommunication was, our Catholic Christian's is much severer of the two. This Ecclesiastical Thunderbolt as hurl'd about by our Author, has in former Times been a dreadful Instrument in the Hands of spiritual Tyrants. However, blesfed be God and the Reformation for it; amongst Protestants 'tis consider'd at present only as rusty

Cæsar de Bel. Gal. Lib. 6.

⁽a) — Sacrificiis interdicunt. Hæc Pæna apud eos est gravissima, quibus ita est interdictum ii Numero Impiorum ac Sceleratorum habentur, iis omnes decedunt, aditumq; eorum sermonemq; desugiunt, ne quid ex Contagione incommodi accipiant, neque iis petentibus jus redditur, neque Honos ullus communicatur.

rusty Armour, fitter for Parade than Service; fitter to be hung up in Terror, than to do any great Execution. But amongst our Catechiss's Disciples, I am inclin'd to believe it may have its Use still. It may contribute to preserve and increase that Spirit of Devotion to Wooden Gods and Wooden Shoes, and Priests more Wooden than either, which this Gentleman would propagate. 'Tis hard to account upon any other Footing, how fo folemn an Admirer of early Church Antiquity, as our Author professes himself to be, should be for the Establishment of this Kind of Church Discipline, which boasts of no such Antiquity to recommend it; for I find no Tracks of it in the Christian Church, till near 200 Years after Christ Pope Victor made use of it, as an Ecclesiastical Racket wherewith to play off the Ball of Contention. (a)

Should it be ask'd what black and atrocious Crimes those Persons have been guilty of, against whom your Friend's Catholic Fathers, the Popes of Rome, have from Time to Time pronounced this dreadful Sentence? Why truly their Crimes have been such as these:

Celebrating Easter on a wrong Day; Want of Orthodoxy

⁽a) Victor Africanus primus fuit qui Autoritate in Externos usurpata in Messem alienam falcem misit, ac de Paschatis Observatione magnam Controversiam movit. — ut-Fratres in Asia Communione privaret.

Szegedini Specul. Rom. Pontif. p. 1.

Orthodoxy in the Cut of the Beard; being guilty of philosophical Heresy, in maintaining the Doctrine of Antipodes; transferring a Branch of Trade from one Country to another. These, and ten thousand more such Sins as these, have from Time to Time provok'd the Catholic High Priests of Rome, to devote obstinate Offenders, that is, those who will not, or cannot buy Grace and Pardon, without Pity and without Redemption to the Devil! No Hell then like an empty Purse; that shuts all the Bowels of the Catholic Priest's Compassion, and opens all the Sluices of Perdition, to pour down Floods of eternal and relentless Vengeance upon the poor pennyless Sinner!

By the Ecclefiastical Laws of this Realm, Excommunicated Persons are not allowed Christian Burial. In the Days when Monkery and Superstition reign'd like Twin Sisters, or rather rag'd like baleful Meteors without Controll in our Land; those who died under the Sentence of Excommunication had their Bodies cast into a Ditch, or covered with a Heap of Stones, which according to Hoveden they call'd Imblocare Corpus. (a) In those Times it was the sacred Language of Tradition, and Tradition like its nursing Father the Pope cannot err, that such Bodies, however expos'd to the Weather

⁽a) From the French Bloc a Piece of ragged Stone, Vid. Hoff-mani Diction.

ther, could not perish, but would continue incorruptible, as dreadful Monuments of the Divine Vengeance, that overtook the Contumacious Offenders. (a) Absurd and extravagant as such Pretensions were, yet should your Friend's Catholic Faith ever become established in our Land, it would not at all surprize me, to see him pleading Tradition and Antiquity in support of the same Priest-worship Superstition.

However no Poyson so deadly, but an Antidote may be found to expel it; and no Devil fo inexorable, but the Catholic Priest can release out of his Hands. Those who have dy'd excommunicated fays the Catholic Church of Rome, let your Friend answer, if his Catholic Church cannot fay as much, may be afterwards abfolved, if they dy'd with Signs of Remorfe. That is, if when they dy'd they found out some Expedient whereby to leave a Blessing to the Church, the Church in Return will bless them for it: The dead Person is to be absolv'd by whipping the Corpse if it be unbury'd, or by taking up the Corpse to whip it, if bury'd in unconsecrated Ground; or if the Ground be consecrated, by whipping the Grave only where the Corpfe is interr'd. (b) And who can wonder if by fuch holv

(a) Matth. Paris.

⁽b) Si quis excommunicatus, ex hac vsta decedens, dederit Signum Contritionis — absolvi potest hoc modo. Si Corpus nondum Sepultum fuerit, verberetur & absolvatur. — Si vero fuerit Sepultum

holy Juggling and Farce-Religion as this, the dead Sinner is whipp'd into Salvation, and the Devil jockey'd by the Priest out of his rightful Prey! You'll fay, shall the Catholic Priest jockey the Devil? Why not? as one Friend may make free with another! 'Tis one of the Catholic Priest's Prerogatives-royal, to excommunicate Persons after they are dead, as well as to absolve others, who dy'd under the Sentence of Excommunication. What if God's Representative should now and then release one of the Devil's Prisoners, may we not suppose that he'll make him full Recompense when He always has it in his Power to fend him Two. in his Room? Accordingly 'tis one of the pure Primitive Rites made Use of in the Armenian Churches to thunder out against Sinners, postbumous Excommunications. (a) Your learned Friend's Attachment to the Armenian Platform of Doctrine Discipline and Worship, renders it a proper Subject of Enquiry, whether he doth not practife the same?

Whilst I am upon this Subject, a Subject that must be very grateful to the Catechist's Tast, as Church Power and Authority appear

to

pultum in Loco profano, fi commode fieri poterit, exhumabitur, & eodem Modo verberabitur, & post Absolutionem in Loco facro sepelietur; sed si commode exhumari non potest, Locus Sepulturæ verberetur, postea absolvetur. Quod si in Loco sacro sit Sepultus, non exhumabitur sed verberabitur Sepulchrum.

Ritual. Rom. Paul. V. p. 89.
(a) Tournefort's Voyage to the Levant, Vol. 3. p. 234. 5.

to be the darling Idols he worships: I would beg Leave to transcribe, a very holy and pious Form of Excommunication us'd in the Church of Rome. It was wrote by Ernustus, the Bishop, one of the Successors of the Apostles in the uninterrupted Line, tho' indeed one would scarce imagine so, from his meek and merciful Spirit. A Translation of it (which I shall make Use of here, with some little Variation) was published in several Papers in 1745. It is to be met with, not only in Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, but likewise in the Leger Book of the Church of Rochester, now in Custody of the Dean and Chapter there.

The Account given of the Original Occasion of it is this: An Allom Worker that belonged to his Holiness the Pope's Allom Works, was brought over to England, who discovered the Secrets of that Trade to the English Nation. In vengeful Commemoration whereof, the Allom Workers, English ones my Author must mean, are most devoutly cursed one certain Day in the Year as follows.

By the Authority of God Almighty, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and of the Holy Canons; and of the immaculate Virgin Mary, the Mother and Patroness of our Saviour; and of all the Celestial Virtues, Angels, Archangels, Thrones, Dominions, Powers, Cherubims, and Seraphims; and of all the Holy Patriarchs,

and Prophets; and of all the Apostles and Evangelists; and of the Holy Innocents, who in Sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to fing the new Song; of the Holy Martyrs, and Holy Confessors; and of the Holy Virgins; and of all the Saints; and together with all the Holy and Elect of God; we excommunicate and anathematize this Thief, or this Malefactor N. And from the Thresholds of the Holy Church of God Almighty, we fequester him, that he may be tormented, dispos'd, and deliver'd over with Dathan and Abiram, and with those who fay unto the Lord God, depart from us, we desire not to know thy Ways. And as Fire is quenched with Water, so let the Light of him be put out for evermore, unless it shall repent him, and he make Satisfaction. Amen.

May God the Father who created Man, curse him. May the Son who suffer'd for us, curse him. May the Holy Ghost who was given for us in Baptism, curse him. May the Holy Cross, which Christ for our Salvation triumphing over, ascended, curse him. May the Holy and Eternal Virgin Mary, Mother of God, curse him. May St. Michael, the Advocate of Holy Souls, curse him. May St. John the Chief Forerunner and Baptist of Christ, curse him. May St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, and all other Christ's Apostles, together with the rest of his Disciples, and four Evangelists, curse him. May the Holy

and wonderful Company of Martyrs and Confessors, who by their Holy Works are found pleafing to God, curse him. May the holy Choir of the holy Virgins, who for the Honour of Christ have despis'd the Things of the World, curse him. May all the Saints, who from the beginning of the World to Everlasting Ages, are found to be the Beloved of God, curse him. May the Heaven and Earth, and all the Holy Things therein remaining, curse him. May he be curs'd wherever he be, whether in the House; or in the Field; or in the Highway; or in the Path; or in the Wood; or in the Water; or in the Church. May he be curs'd in Living; in Dying; in Eating; in Drinking; in being Hungry; in being Thirsty; in Fasting; in Sleeping; in Slumbering; in Waking; in Walking; in Standing; in Sitting; in Lying; in Working; in Resting; Here for Decency's Sake I substitute the Original, in the room of the Translation, mingendo, cacando, and in Blood-letting. May he be curs'd in all the Powers of his Body. May he be curs'd within and without. May he be curs'd in the Hair of his Head. May he be curs'd in his Brain. May he be curs'd in the Crown of his Head; in his Temples; in his Forehead; in his Ears; in his Eye-brows; in his Cheeks; in his Jawbones; in his Nostrils; in his Foreteeth or Grinders; in his Lips; in his Throat; in his Shoulders; in

his

his Wrists; in his Arms; in his Hands; in his Fingers; in his Breast; in his Heart; and in all the interior Parts to the very Stomach; in his Reins; in his Groin; in his Thighs; in his Genitals; in his Hips; in his Knees; in his Legs; in his Feet; in his Joints; and in his Nails. May he be curs'd in the whole Structure of his Members. From the Crown of his Head to the Sole of his Foot, may there be no Soundness in him. May the Son of the Living God, with all the Glory of his Majesty, curse him; and may Heaven with all the Powers that move therein, rise against him to damn him, unless he shall repent and make full Satisfaction. Amen. Amen. So be it. (a)

This Excommunication, Mutatis Mutandis, is to be apply'd to one or more, or to any other Occasion, as well as that recited above. Here we have a flagrant Instance of the Spirit of the Catholic Church of Rome, and I wish there be any better Spirit that reigns in your Friend's Catholic Church at Manchester. Even our present gracious Sovereign, whom may God long preserve! is every Year excommunicated at Rome, in the samous Bulla Cænæ. It is withal therein ordain'd, that Catholics, that is Believers of your, or of your Friend's Complexion, shall not be obliged to attempt dethroning him, till the Assistance of a French

⁽a) Spelm. Gloss. p. 206.

Power gives them a Prospect of Success in the Enterprize: But if they should make any Volunteer Attempt, and miscarry, their Zeal shall be adjudg'd Meritorious; and those who fall a Sacrifice to it, shall be enroll'd as Martyrs, that suffer'd in a glorious Cause. 'Twas probably this, that tempted your late unhappy Manchester Friends, when executed for their Treasons, to ape the Character of Martyrs: And this likewise accounts for the Religious Honours since paid them; for why may not You worship them, as the Inhabitants of Goa do Apes, who build Pagods or Temples, in which to serve them. (a) Upon closing the Recital of the above truly Catholic Bull, a Cannon is discharged, at which, it is said, the more Superstitious, blind and bigotted Papists believe, all the Heretics of the Earth tremble! (b)

And now we are at Goa, a Learned Writer gives us a recent Illustration in an Instance he met with there, of that Spirit we have been just describing. A Priest, a Catholic one you may be sure, came to buy Fish in the Market, and finding none left, he demanded a Gentleman's Bargain who had just bought some before. The Gentleman civilly excus'd himself, alledging that he had some Friends to dine with him that Day. Instead of admitting the Propriety

(a) Tavernier's Travels in India, p. 77.

⁽b) Bennet of Newcastle against Popery, p. 20.

Propriety of the Apology, God's Representative gave him a Reprimand in very scurrilous Language; to which he replied with becoming Dignity and Spirit. Hereupon God's Representative, the Priest, let sly the Dart of Excommunication, which pierc'd fo deeply, that besides the Gentleman's begging Pardon on his Knees before the Archbishop, it cost him above seven Pounds Sterling, to procure his Absolution, (a) and redeem himself from the Power of the Devil. A good-natur'd and merciful Devil too! quoth Pasquin; that will relinquish his Rights, and release his Prisoners upon any pecuniary Confiderations whatfoever! But I dare not dwell any longer upon this Subject, least I should wrestle down upon myself, this very Sentence I have been exposing, and provoke your Catholic Friend, in his great Catholicism, to deal out his holy Curses like his Sacraments, by Wholefale; by the Dozen against me!

I could easily point numberless more Absurdities and Superstitions, that abound in your Friend's New Gospel. I could give you not a few Specimens only, but a large Muster Roll of the Magical Forces he employs, to wage War with the Devil. I could lead you through the whole of his Church Discipline: Shew you what Part of the Year you are to pray standing, if you would have God to bear your Prayers?

ers; (a) And what Part of the Year you are to pray kneeling, if you expect Heaven to be propitious. But I need not instruct You in these Things. 'Tis presum'd You must be properly instructed in them already! And what has been already offer'd, is more than sufficient to convince my Protestant Readers, should the Revolution long meditated by your Friends, take Place; what kind of Religious Principles must take Place with it. With New Gover-nors we must have New Gospels, and New Gods: And as to Civil Affairs, we must have all our Old Taxes, and ten thousand New ones besides them.

The Lands alienated to the Crown at the Reformation, must likewise revert to the Church. How else should we be able to feed and support Swarms of hungry Priests, of your Friend's Complexion? Swarms of Exorcist-Devil-driving Ecclefiastics, that demand your Money, not with Pistols levell'd at your Breast, but with Anathema's levell'd at your Conscience, and let you know what you are to expect, if you do not believe, that the more you give them the better. What a happy Exchange would it be! I do not mean for you Sir, but for

(a) Cat. p. 60. Die Dominico Jejunium Nefas ducimus, vel de Geniculis adorare; eadem Immunitate a Die Paschæ in Pentecossen usq; gaudemus. Tertull. de Corona Militis. c. 3. as quoted by La Cerda

in his Adversaria Sacra p. 31.

for rational, consistent Protestants, to barter away their Estates and their Senses, for Old Wives Fables, and New Gospel Revelations? But as much Fanatic as I am, 'tis hop'd by this Time you are convinc'd, that I have no great Fondness for either! Of all Frauds, there are none fo enormous as devout Frauds; of all Cheats and Impostures, your fanctify'd ones are the most dangerous, as well as the most accomplish'd. Know you not Sir, that what those who practise Slight of Hand, call Hocus Pocus, is nothing else but a Corruption of the Words Hoc est Corpus meum, made use of by the Papists, when they pretend to transubstantiate Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ? So justly contemptuous has the Church of Rome render'd herself, by her Legerdemain Practices and Pretensions! If your Friend the Catechist has done the same, let him not blame others for pouring Contempt on his Principles, but let him blame those Principles that justify and deserve it. To paint a Monster in his proper Colours and full Proportions, is a fure Way to expose him!

Religion, and the Religion of Jesus Christ in particular, is a plain, easy, and intelligible Thing; adapted not only to the Taste of Priests, Philosophers, and Poets, but to the lowest Capacity. 'Tis plain and uniform, like the Coat which Jesus wore. It derives a nobler Lustre from its own Native Simplicity, than all the Airs

Airs belonging to Superstitious Grimace, or Theatrical Pageantry can give it. Indeed Religion doth not, cannot consist in Rites and Modes, or any pretended Orthodoxy of Opinion, but in Restitude of Life and Manners; in Purity of Conversation, and the Adornment of our Nature. Supposing that the Worship of Saints or Angels, the Consecration of rotten Bones, or the Blessing of old Clouts and Rags, were no Part of your, or of your Friend the Catechist's Religion; would your Reverence for the Deity be diminist'd? Would the Springs of Benevolence be impaired thereby? Or would the Contempt of such devout Farce and sanctified Fopperies, contribute in the least to wound social Affections?

Is living upon Vegetables, not from philosophical but from superstitious Motives, a Token of Divine Grace? Must he be an Enemy to God, who is a Friend to English Beef and Mutton? Must he hate his Neighbour who doth not hate Fowl or Venison? Or must he be a had Man who eats a good Flesh Dinner? These Sir are the Principles, if I am rightly instructed, that prevail among some of your Friends; and these are Principles—but I sorbear. To argue cooly with an Enthusiast, is generally as little to the Purpose, as it would be to read Lectures of Philosophy to a Man in a Fever.

As it appears from the Language of our Catechist, that there are no Treasures too great, or too gross for those Church Cormorants, his Priests to devour, for the more they swallow the better; fo it seems there are no Principles either in Church or State so absurd, but you and your Nonjuring and Jacobite Brethren can digest them. Sometime ago, I had the Honour to converse with a Gentleman of your Catholic Friend's Complexion. To shew his great Skill in Politics and Jockeyship, he very gravely affur'd me, that our Breed of Horses in this Kingdom, was as much degenerated as our Morals, and that we had rear'd no Good ones fince the Revolution. I could not on this Occasion forbear imagining, that my new Acquaintance had been pupil'd by Mr. Addison's Foxhunter; one of whose political Maxims it was, that there had been no Good Weather fince the Revolution. (a) You'll imagine, my Curiofity would prompt me, to learn upon what Grounds he advanced so extraordinary a Proposition; and Reasons he had for it too; as good ones no Doubt as any he could have affigned, for fetting up his Idol-Knight-Adventurer on the British Throne! The Papists are prohibited by Law, from keeping Horses of Value; and they, poer unhappy Gentlemen, whose Misfortunes our very Horses and our Country groan under to this

⁽a) Freeholder Number 22.

this Day! were the only Graziers that could preserve or improve our Breed. To reason with Persons of this Stamp, is to talk to the Winds. Their Zeal is as blind and undistinguishing, but more raging and boisterous.

Amidst our late national Distractions, the Nonjurors, confidered as an Ecclefiastical Sect, and their faithful Friends and Allies that call themselves Church of England Nonjurors, have been treated with great Tenderness. This, instead of inspiring them with Sentiments of Gratitude, the natural Effect of such Treatment upon generous Minds, has fill'd them with difdainful Infult and Triumph. They have upon all Occasions, enjoy'd the Protection of those Laws which they daily trample upon, and of that Government which they daily infult. And I am very far from envying them any Privileges they enjoy, or any Liberty they can plead for, but the Liberty of ___ cutting their Neighbours Throats, and making a free People — a Nation of Slaves. The least Sense of Gratitude, Generofity and Honour, would be a strong Tie upon them, to preserve at least an external Shew of Decorum, towards that Government, and that Government's Friends, which protects them. Ingratitude wears that black and monstrous Complexion, that an antient Lawgiver look'd upon it to be too aggravated a Crime, for human Nature to perpetrate; which was the Reason assigned, why he enacted no

Laws to proscribe or punish it. (a) But the antient Perfians who had not the fame romantic Ideas of the Perfection of human Nature, confidered Ingratitude as a Crime against the State, and decreed it to be punishable by the Civil Magistrate. Those who were convicted of it, were adjudged destitute of all Regards to their Friends, their Parents, their Country, and to the Gods; and as fuch, were punished with peculiar Severity and Rigour. (b) Perhaps Sir, you would greatly refent it, should I in Allusion to the above, charge the Nonjuring and Jacobite Faction, with being destitute of all Regards to their Friends, their Parents, their Country, and to the Gods. However, it would give every Lover of Protestantism and Liberty true Pleasure, to see that Faction convince Mankind, that fuch a Charge is not properly supported. Gratitude, Generosity, and Honour, are Plants that will not thrive in every Soil. In Nonjuring and Jacobite Soils, they feldom or never flourish.

Herodotus tells us, that the Scythians having made an Expedition to Asia, which prov'd of long Continuance; their Slaves in their Absence invaded their Beds, and upon their Return, refolutely took up Arms against their Lords and Masters. Their Rencounters were attended with various Successes. At length one of the Scythianz

Scythian Lords alledg'd, it would be fcandalous to wage War with Slaves upon equal Terms, and propos'd that they should be attack'd with those Whips and Scourges wherewith they formerly chastis'd them. The Scheme took Place, and fucceeded. They who had made a vigorous Defence against warlike Instruments and Weapons, fled in Confusion before those Badges of Servility, whose Smart they had been used to feel. Our Tribes of Disaffection cannot pretend that They are enflav'd, unless it be by their own Vices. Their great Grievance is, that they are not suffer'd to enflave others, so as to enrich themselves upon the Wreck and Ruins of their Country! The only Whips and Scourges known to our Constitution are, the Inflictions of Justice, temper'd with Sovereign Mildness. But as to our Nonjuring and Jacobite Slaves, Slaves to the Slave of France and Rome, tho' they dread not, yet do they not righteously deserve the same contemptuous Punishment with their Fellow-Traitors the Scythian Slaves? Should France's Dupe become Britain's King, 'tis not our Wives only, that must be ravish'd from us: No, we must be robb'd of every Property; of our Estates; our Consciences; our Laws; our Liberties; and even our Lives too; which indeed are not worth preferving, when our Liberties are once become the Prey of luftful Tyranny, and are devour'd by the favage Jaws of Oppression. But whatever these

Men deserve, they enjoy that Protection which they have no grateful Sense of, and which it would be well for their Country, if they had but the Hearts and Honesty to improve. These Sir are the Men, that by their fecret Conspiracies, and open Factions, clog and embarrais the Measures of the Administration; render it neceffary to increase the National Expence to countermine their destructive Schemes; and then rail most floridly against those Taxes and Debts which themselves only, have occasion'd. They do all that they can to debauch and corrupt the Age, by their wicked Principles, and then introduce a Spirit of Political Methodism, and bowl lamentably over our Political Corruptions! They first do all that they can to ruin us, and then cry aloud and spare not to complain, that we are an undone and ruin'd People! Heavens preserve the Land from being set on a Flame by fuch State Incendiaries as these! Heavens preserve us from falling a Sacrifice to such State Crocodiles, if I may be allow'd the Metaphor, that weep over their Country, whilst they eagerly labour to devour it!

I am not infensible of its having been the Cant Language of your Friends, that to charge facobites and Nonjurors with Disaffection to the present Government, or with any Seditious Practices, is mere Party Rant and Ribaldry. The Manchester facobites and Nonjurors in particular, are upon all Occasions represented as the

the most loyal Subjects in the Kingdom; next in Loyalty be fure to those whose Blood fay you, (I venture to translate your Asterisks into Frenchify'd English,) (a) was unjustly shed, into Frenchify'd English,) (a) was unjustly shed, for being engag'd in the late Rebellion. But Metals are known by their Weight; Trees by their Fruits; and Men by their Actions: If you are the loyal People you represent your-felves to be, whence happens it that there has been such a Flush of Joy discover'd by Your Friends, I will not say for the taking of Bergen,—that was a grand Affair!—but for a little Seditious Priest, by Virtue of the Act of Indemnity, escaping that Justice which was upon the Wing to pursue him? Whence was it that the Bells rung on the Occasion, for Days together? Was it not by Way of grate-Days together? Was it not by Way of grateful Te Deum, for the great and __ undeferved Deliverance? Whence is it that this, shall I call him Reverend, Teacher of Babes, has fuch Numbers of his young Fry, as I am inform'd he has, clad in the Livery of Rebellion? Is it not to convince the World, that there is no Herefy in Scotch Plaid, when wore only as a Badge of Romish Superstition? It must be so, unless you can believe, and believe it who can! that Plaid Politics and

Popery

⁽a) Alluding to these Lines in the Epistle to a Friend.

Not Content with Blood.

Justly perhaps, perhaps, ********* shed,
(Do thou determine Judge of Quick and Dead.)

Popery are this Gentleman's Aversion? Whence is it that your Ladies disarm themselves of that native Softness, that refines and consecrates all their other Attractions, and distinguish themselves by Party Dress and Rage, in a Nation where there are no Slaves by Conquest, but fuch as are Theirs; and no Chains but those of Love and Devotion to their Charms? Can it be imagin'd they would purfue fuch a Courfe were they properly apprized, that the Small-Pox itself, seldom proves so fatal and unpropitious, as the four and malignant Principles of Jacobitism do to a sweet and lovely Face! Whence is it too, that the Military Gentlemen at Manchester have been so loudly exclaim'd against; as if frowning upon Jacobite Faction, was an Inroad upon the Constitution, and an Act of Treason against the State? If your Friends of the Faction have Virtue enough to make a Blush, let Them blush when They are ask'd, Whence is it that That Fountain of Science the public Library at Manchester, is poison'd with the very Dreggs of Party Spirit; equally unfriendly to the Spread of Knowledge, and to the generous and noble Views of the Founder? Whence is it that the Shelves groan under the Weight of Carte's political Romances, and that even Deacon's humble Divinity-Lumber, is preserv'd there, tho' preserv'd no where else, whilst Rapin, alas poor Rapin! has either been refus'd Admittance within those learned Walls, or

if once admitted, has fince suffer'd solemn Ex. pulfion! Is this Brand of Infamy fix'd on thee Rapin, on the Score of thy Country, or of thy Religion? Is it thy being a Frenchman; rather is it not thy being a French Protestant, that has procur'd either a Sentence of Banishment, or a Sentence of Exclusion to be pronounc'd against Thee? Comfort thyself however with this; Thou shall live among the Xenophons, the Livys, and the Cafars of Antiquity, whilst the Cartes, Deacons, and the dying Speeches of the Carlifle or Culloden Martyrs, shall grace the fame Stalls, and unless Heaven in Vengeance establish Popery in the Land! shall perish in the fame Obscurity! Should Popery ascend the Throne, then indeed Sovereign Darkness, like That of Milton's Hell (a) would become vifible in our Hemisphere, and the dying Speeches of the Carlifle and Culloden Martyrs, Carte's political, and Deacon's Divinity-Romances, would, if I may pursue the same bold Figure, form a Constellation and shine together.

From all This one would be tempted to sufpect that when your Friends assume the Character of good Englishmen and Protestants, they do Sir, but awkwardly mimic their MASTER-TOOL, and attempt to hide Themselves behind their own Faces! What! shall They be call'd Englishmen

⁽a) — From those Flames, No Light, but rather Darkness visible.

Englishmen or Protestants who would impose on us a Yoke of eternal Bondage, who would affift the Roman Pontiff once more to trample under Foot the British Lion; and who under the venerable Name of Religion, would introduce a Medley of worldly Policy, Catholic-Church Craft, and Superstition, black as the Regions from whence it sprung; and if one may urge the Authority of the great Lord Bacon in the Case, worse in its Effects than Atheism. (a) No. Sir, Fools and Flies only, are to be caught with fuch Cohweb-Nets and Pretenfions. You undoubtedly know, and 'tis fit that every Briton should know the same, for must not every Briton be alarm'd at the Discovery! that your Manchester Friends, well-affected ones be sure! have been carrying on a fecret Correspondence with Rome, in order to rivet her Chains on British Necks, and establish the Worship of her Puppet Shew Gods in Britain. This has appear'd from a very extraordinary Letter, found among the Papers of one of the Fellows of the Manchester Collegiate Church, lately deceased: Tho' the particular Contents of None but This have transpir'd, many more Papers of the like Tendency, are acknowledg'd to have been found on the same Occasion. This Letter had no Superscription; and who would imagine that so dangerous a Correspondence should, where there were any private Ways

Ways of Conveyance? But it was dated at Rome, October 1746, which was some Time after the Extinction of the late Rebellion, and was wrote by your most holy Father the Pope's Direction, and subscrib'd Obrian. It abounded with Compliments, and Expressions of Condoleance; but the Purport of the Whole was, as follows. " That his Holine/s was very fen-" fible of the Sufferings and Distresses of his " Manchester Friends, was well pleased with "the Zeal and Services of" his Partizans among "the Manchester Clergy, but could by " no Means admit of a Schism in the Church." 'Tis but a Piece of Justice due to some worthy Gentlemen amongst the Manchester Clergy, to observe, that they merit a very different Character from this, and that in a Time of public Danger, the Time of Virtue's Test, they distinguish'd themselves as much by their Zeal and Steddiness in Defence of Protestantism and their Country, as others did, by an affected Neutrality and Indifference. How far this Neutrality was fincere, appears, as well as from other Instances, in the Notoriety of the Fact above. The Whole is so indisputably attested, that I am persuaded even your own Friends, as far as in them lies, think it more prudent to stifle the Affair, than to dispute it. ___ But it is not to be suppress'd or stifled. Every Tongue talks of it, and every Protestant Ear that hears it, tingles. A Compromise with Rome the Letter

evidently refers to. (a) The Terms of Accommodation which your Friends proposed, not being specified; what they were, we are left to conjecture. If we may judge from the Catechist's Scheme, probably, They were such as These, — That your mitred Friends, (for we'll suppose Them all in Reward of their Zeal, adorn'd with the Titles, if not bless'd with the Revenues of Bishops) would allow his Holiness the Precedence to Themselves in Point of Dignity and Honour; in Case He, in Return, would acknowledge Them as his Equals in all Jurisdiction and Power, and suffer Them to divide even Shares with Him, in the Spoils of his Catholic Church Tyrannies and Triumphs! Cæteris paribus, the Right Hand of Honour they'd yield Him. (b)

(a) It feems fomething of the same Kind was proposed in 1723, between the Greek Church and some of the Nonjuring Churches in England, as we are told by one of the Scouts of that Party.

Layman's Apology, p. 3. (b) It is certain that the Bishop of Rome, whom we now call the Pope, has always been look'd upon as the first in Honour of all the Bishops, because He governs the Church of Rome, which is the first of all Churches in Honour, and because He is the Successor not only of St. Paul - but of St. Peter too, who was the first of the Apostles in Rank and Order, and so established by Jesus Christ. But as notwithstanding That, St. Peter neither had nor exercis'd any Power or Jurisdiction over the other Apostles, but may rather be compar'd to the Prolocutor of the Convocation, or the Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Lord President of the Council, or (to descend lower) to the Foreman of a Jury, so neither has the Pope, by Divine Right, any Jurisdiction over the Bishops of the Christian Church, for every Bishop is - independent. -Cat. p. 142,

A kind and gracious Concession! But what shall be done to adjust this Competitorship and Rivalship for Power? " His Holiness can by no " Means admit of a Schism in the Church," and your Friend, God's Representative, Prime Steward of his Revenues, and chief Master of his Houshold, can by no Means submit to any Thing less, than being as holy as his Holiness, as infallible as Infallibility, and as Catholic a Bishop at Manchester, as Benedict the Fourteenth is at Rome. But what must the Rest of your Friends be? Will They humbly condescend to be a College of Cardinals? Rather will not the whole Junto aspire to be so many Ecclesiastical Sovereigns, and transplant Paraguay into Britain! Ye venerable Governors of our British Protestant Churches; Ye Guardians of our Religion and Liberties; Ye Protestants of every Degree and Distinction, see what Schemes are forming to enflave you! But, bleffed be God for it, These Schemes are form'd only by a low Herd, remarkable indeed! but remarkable only, for their Ignorance, their Perjuries, their Zeal for exorbitant Church Power and the Fathers; for being equally a Repreach both to their Order and to their Country!

And now upon the Whole Sir, I appeal and ask, are these, and ten thousand more Instances I could mention, Characteristics of Loyalty to a Protestant Prince and State? For Shame Sir, let such Jesuitical Chicanery be no

more in Fashion among you; at least let it be in Fashion no more, till you succeed in getting that Religion which approves of, and recommends it, establish'd. Accept a Word of Advice. It doth not pretend to Infallibility, but may have its Use. In Case of another Rebellion, it may crown you with a Crown of Martyrdom, and what would you have more? My Advice is this. __ Be hone/t. Let those never pretend to be Members of a Protestant Church who labour to undermine her facred Foundations. Throw off the Mask, that fits fo awkardly upon your Faces. Appear to be, what you are. If you cannot poifon with your Breath, try what your Pens can do. And if the Bluntness of your Pens be unpropitious to your Cause, have Recourse to the Edge of your Swords. Instead of sacrificing Ink, be ready to facrifice your Blood in the Service. Set up the Banners of Rome and Rebellion, and animate your Friends to join you. Tell your Jacobite Brethren, that it is their indispensible Duty to take up Arms in Vindication of those pretended Rights they have most folemnly abjur'd! Tell them that Boys are to be gull'd with Bawbles, and that bearded Boys are to be gull'd with Oaths. (a) Tell them they can never expect any good Days, till we have our Laws written in French, and our Prayers in Latin. Tell them that if Popery

⁽a) Plut. in Vit. Lysand.

takes Place, it will be your peculiar Privilege to pray without Understanding, to obey without Reason, and believe without Sense; that you'll be allow'd to practise what both King James and King Charles the First of blessed Memory, endeavoured to establish in vain, — Carding and Dancing on Sundays. Tell them that the Devotion of our reformed Churches, is a dead, dull, and spiritless Devotion; but that the Puppet-Shew Worship of Rome is all Life! all Spirit and Action! Tell them that this holy Catholic Church, has a Custom-House for Sin, and that the Rates are fix'd, for which you may commit all Manner of Wickedness, without doing wickedly. Tell them that Popery once e-Rablished in the Land, will bring in innumerable Bleffings in her Train — that even her facred Reliques, confifting of rotten Rags, and rotten Bones, so immensely valuable to all good Catholics! will be more than an Equivalent for the Debts of the Nation; and if those should be spung'd off, will be in Value, tho' not in Kind, more than an adequate Compensation for them! Tell them, that Popery will be so far from darkening our Understandings, that it will illuminate the whole Land; - our Streets as well as our Temples, by the infinite Number of facred Candles and Tapers, made use of in it's solemn Prayers and Processions! Tell them, that the Priests of Rome will swap Salvation for ready Rhino; that in the Mother

Church of Rome the most abandon'd Sinners are canoniz'd for the most distinguish'd Saints; and that Heaven can escape none, who are rich enough to Traffic for, or wicked enough to Merit it. Tell the Devotees of your Faction, that they, good Men! may devoutly fast upon the most delicate Fish and Oyl, whilst your low-bred Protestants are glad to feast upon infinitely less delicate Morsels! Tell them, that the Highland Target is the Shield of the Faithful; that the Scotch Plaid is the Garment of Righteousness and Salvation; that to be executed for Treasons is the narrow Way that leadeth to Life, tho' confidering how many of Your Friends have been traverfing its By-Paths, 'tis strange, and methinks 'tis pity too, no more of them have found it! Tell them, that Popery, instead of impoverishing and ruining the State, as Fanatics pretend it would, will make our Fields more fruitful, by manuring them with Protestant Blood. Tell them, that if once the Catholic Faith of Rome becomes 'establish'd in our Land, we need not idly lavish away Money and Time, in purchasing and in reading of Bibles. — Tell them, that the Bible has a black Mark set upon it in the Council of Trent's expurgatory Index, as one of those Books, (wicked and Heretical ones no doubt,) that all good Catholics should refrain from reading of. — Tell them, that whoever is convicted of reading, or harbouring a

Bible in his House, without a special License obtain'd for that Purpose, which Licenses are granted only to flaunch and orthodox Believers; is pronounc'd by Decree of Council, for ever incapable of all the Benefits of Absolution! Tell them, that always worshipping of one Deity, like always eating of one Dish, must clog the Moral Appetite, and disgust a delicate Tast; that to guard against such Inconveniences, you have in the Churches of Rome, as many Image Gods as their are Worshippers! and that in their solemn Devotions, every Man bows before the Shrine of that Divinity he likes best; be it that which engages his Mistress to look kind, or that which renders Heaven propitious! — Tell them, how happy those Popish States, where they have no Merchandize, but that of Souls! Where they are not over-stock'd with Inhabitants, and confequently where there is no Danger, if there be no Heretics to devour, of Men's eating up one another! Exemplify this in the Ecclesiastical States of Italy. — Tell them that tho' Meagreness overspreads those Countries whose delightful Vales are naturally rich and fertile, yet as a Counterballance to this, you are fure to meet in their Temples with whole Crowds of fat and buxom Gods! Tell them, as to these States, as Petronius says of Greece, that inder any peculiar Exigency, you may fooner find out in them, a God than a Man

to help you! Tell them, that poor Britain may inherit the same, nay, greater Blessings than these, if Britain's Rebel Sons, — the Friends of Liberty and King GEORGE, would but apostatize into Grace, and put your R-y-1 Master in Possession of a Maintenance and a Throne! And tell them, — but my Patience sails me; apply to your good Friend the Catechist, and he'll assist you in telling them ten thousand good Things more!

Every Man who is a fincere and steddy Friend to the Laws, and Liberties of his Country will confess, that the Security of Protestants is their Union, their Union their Strength, and their Strength their Glory. When the old Britons were divided among themselves, Cæsar came and decided the Controversy, by a Conquest of them all. A neighbouring Commonwealth that from refuming a Confistency of Character, we hope may once more become formi-dable to your Friends, has, if I mistake not, a Bundle of Arrows ty'd up closely together, for a Device in her Arms, to fignify that the Unanimity of a People is the true Source of their Greatness. This you are well apprized of, and whence but from this proceeds it, that You and Your Confederates, the Devotees and Pensionaries of France and Rome, industriously endeavour to play off one Party of Protestants against another, to raise Distrusts, and foment Jealousies among them; to represent Separatists from the Church

Church, as engag'd in a Conspiracy to overturn it; to spread false and scandalous Alarms among the Populace that the Church is in Danger! Are not these Methods pursued with a View to exasperate and inflame Mens Minds against the present Government, to discipline and train them up for another Rebellion! Divide et Impera is your Maxim; first divide Protestants, and next destroy them! But we trust Sir, that Heaven which has so oft baffled your Projects and blasted your Designs, will continue to baffle and blast them still, and write CULLODEN upon Them all! We trust that the Protestant Blood which has been shed in our Land by favage and rapacious Hands, will be a Cement that will bind all Protestants more firmly together, against any future Attempts of those who are so far from being glutted with the Blood they shed, or sick with the Disappointment they have met with, that Disappointment doth but whet their Rage, and tho' they made themselves drunk with Protestant Blood, yet still thirst for more! But whilst you are plotting the Destruction of others, take Heed you do not court your own: Whilft you are erecting in your Imaginations, Racks, Gallows, and Gibbets to convert or to chastife Heretics with, remember the Fate of Haman.

Putting the Case, which yet cannot be admitted as Fact, that the Jacobite Faction had some plausible Provocation to cherish a Spirit of Rage and Rancour against any Party of Protestants

tants whatsoever; yet were not these Men E-nemies to Protestantism itself, as well as to Protestant Dissenters, a Sense of common Danger, would unite the most divided Parties in one common Interest, and allay little Differences rather than exasperate and inflame them. The Prospect of the Stake and the Faggot united Ridley and Hooper, who were irreconcilable before. The Flame that threatned to confume their Bodies, purg'd away the Drofs of their Zeal, and render'd it more refin'd and noble! Amongst the old Romans it was an inviolable Maxim, Donare Inimicitias Reipublicæ, to sacrifice all private Animosities and Contentions to the Glory and Happiness of their Country: And were our Church of England Jacobites fincere Friends to that Church whose Name they prostitute and blaspheme, would they not aspire after the Patriotism of an old Roman, and sacrifice every Interest, or every Passion that stood in Competition with Love of the Public, and with Zeal for the public Good? ___ They undoubtedly would. But the Truth is, ----'tis that Catholic Church they would establish, that has no Salvation for any, but those who are within her own Pale. Catholic has been the Cry of their Leaders; and fince the Doctor's Catechism has been publish'd, the Cry of their Mob has been the same. They are no longer a Nonguring or Jacobite Mob they tell you; No! they are all Catholics, a truly Catholic Rabble.

By

By this 'Time 'tis expected that you'll renew your Charge against me, and swear by the Blood of the Rabble Martyrs, that has been unjustly shed, that I am a low-bred Fellow with a Vengeance. Low-bred! that is as clear as that the young Cardinal (a) is a good Protestant, as plain as ___ the Doctrine of Transubstantiation. Be it so. 'Tis more than I shall say of you. You are high-bred, it is acknowledged. Bred in the Maxims of that City, feated on the feven Hills; bred in the high Places where spiritual Wickedness reigns, in the Temples of Bigotry and Superstition! Lowbred! Bravely scorn Sir, to have any Thing low about you, but your Wit and your Poetry. Those are low, extremely low be fure! (b) These remind me of William Prynne, I ask Pardon for comparing you to a fanatical Scribbler, who in Reward of his Difloyalty, had his Ears as closely clipp'd as his Muse's Wings. I would not infinuate, I do not mean that the Comparison should hold good throughout

(a) One of the Pretender's Sons lately made a Cardinal.

(b) The following Specimens of our Author's Profe-verse, will justify the Observation above.

But among them who never wish'd him Harm. 29.

I am surpriz'd at one of his good Sense. 41.

How was it possible to think of them. 269.

Of Happiness, all Hope of being blest. 18.

throughout. But his Poetry, as painted in the Dunciad, runs in fmooth and harmonious Strains like yours.

With the Muse's Leave to plant Verse here:
But it produced such base rough crabbed Hedge-Rhymes as e'en set the Hearers Teeth on Edge:
Written by William Prynne, Esqui-re the,
Year of our Lord sixteen hundred thirty three;
Brave Jersey Muse, and he's for his high Style,
Call'd to this Day the Homer of our Isle.

Many different Cities disputed the Honour of having given Birth to the old blind Grecian Bard. But Oh! Manchester, undisputed, unrival'd be thy Glory, who hast a modern Homer, a Ballad-maker of thy own, whose Merit shall shine in the Pastry Cook's, and the Annals of Fame till ___ minc'd Pyes and Jellies shall be no more. The Pythian Oracle of old deliver'd its oracular Answers in Rhyme, and it feems in fuch crabbed Hedge-Rhyme as yours. This tempted fome to charge the Oracle with Imposture, inasmuch that there could be no Divinity in Dulness. Serapion replies, The Badness must lie in your Tast, and not in the Poetry. Recourse is not to be had to human Tests, in judging of divine Compositions. (a) Nothing can be bad, that a good Spirit inspires.

Y 2

Now

Now Sir, as you are a warm Advocate for immediate Revelations and extraordinary Gifts being still the Heritage of the Faithful; when your Doggrel-Inspiration is blasphem'd for the future, cannot You persuade your Friends to renounce their Understandings, and defend it upon the same Principles as Serapion did the Oracle of Apollo? You furely can. However, Shall I nevertheless recommend to you Sir, for the further Promotion and Establishment of your Poetical Glory, a Machine that is now contriving by a very ingenious Friend of mine, wherewith to make Verses by the Dozen. It may be greatly useful to relieve Poverty of Measures and Invention, in different Classes of Writers; from your Courant, three half-penny Wits, up, I should rather say down, as they fink in proportion to their Size, to your Quarto Twelve-penny Poetaster. By Reason of the vast Erudition requir'd to perfect such a Machine, and its still vaster Importance, He intends to sollicit an Act of Parliament, to secure to himself the fole Right of vending it for 21 Years. I have somewhere met with a Precedent, for an Act of this Nature: (a) The only good Act, you'll poffibly fay, that has taken Place fince the Revolution. This will be confess'd as valid, by those who look upon all the Hanover-

Succession

⁽a) See an Act of Parliament 15th of Geo. II. to fecure to John Byrom, A. M. and F. R. S. the fole Right of teaching his Short-Hand for the Term of 21 Years.

Succession Acts, to be only so many Acts of Usurpation.

But the most unpardonable Crime that I have been guilty of, remains last to be consider'd; a Crime that is big with all others. 'Tis not Sedition, Sacrilege, Perjury, Murder, or Rebellion, but a Crime blacker than them all; I have rag'd for Loyalty. And is not this the worst kind of Treason? A Complication of Treasons? Ten thousand Treasons in one? To be chargeable with it, is to be low-bred indeed! This is as demonstrable as the Clown's Syllogism in the Comic Poet: ___ " Thou art " damn'd for not being at Court: ___ If thou " never wast at Court, thou never sawest good " Manners; then thy Manners must be wick-" ed; and Wickedness is Sin; and Sin Dam-" nation. Thou art in a parlous Case Shep-" herd." Rage against the Government, that protects you, that is Patriotism: Rage for a Royal Martyr, that upon Nonjuring Principles could be no Christian, and consequently no Christian Martyr, because he wanted Christian Baptism, (a) (which we have been oft told by Your Friends, Presbyterian Baptism is not;) This is pure Orthodoxy; Rage for France and France's Pension-Tool, the Young Pretender in

⁽a) King Charles the First, was born at Dumferling, in Scotland, and baptized by a Presbyterian Minister of that Country.

in my low-bred Style; but the Pr-nce R-y-I in Yours; that is, Love of our Country. But to rage for Loyalty to a Protestant Government, the Tongue that can be guilty of it, deserves to be cut out. And yet after all, if one may whisper you a Secret; methinks, 'tis at least as defensible and consistent a Part, to rage for Loyalty, as 'tis to plunder Mens Properties for the Restoration of invaded Rights, to take up Arms for Nonresistance; and rebel for Passive Obedience.

Thus Sir, low-bred as I am, I have prefum'd to intrude without Leave, and without Ceremony, into your Company: You'll therefore think it high Time for me to withdraw, and dismiss you from so ungrateful an Attendance; and I think fo too. Whenever you fet about to rhyme Sedition again, the Publick has a Right to demand your Name. ___ This Demand you'll readily comply with, unless You would approve yourself to be, what I could tell you who__takes you to be,__a Rebel in Mafquerade! Permit Me in particular, to call upon you, to challenge you, to father your Intellectual Brats, and not turn them adrift like a Bastard Race that dare not confess their Parentage. The Affassin that stabs and murders Reputations in the Dark, who knows but by Degrees he may commence a Felton, or a Ravilliac? If you do me further Honour, as I am in Expectance you will; I shall be glad to return

turn it in all faithful and becoming Homage. In the mean Time, I kiss your Hand, with as much Devotion, as I would his Holiness's Jacred and infallible Toe; for Infallibility, like the Schoolman's Soul, is, Totum in Toto, et Totum in qualibet Parte; and am,

SIR,

Your very humble,

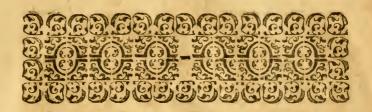
J. OWEN.

P. S. Whenever the Gentleman mention'd in the Preface to this Letter, convinces the World, that He supports the same uniform political Character in all Companies and Places as He doth at Manchester, and as He can tell — who — did at Bologne or Avignon, the Charge of his changing Sides as his Company or Interest changes, shall be publicly retracted.

FINIS.

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THE

Sighs, Groans, Tears, and Lamentations,

OF THE

CHILDREN of ISRAEL.



ROM a Perusal of the weekly Papers, before, and fince the Repeal of the Bill for naturalizing the Children of Israel, I have often admir'd that those unhappy

People, have found so many Enemies, and so few Advocates, in a Nation as strongly Tinctured with Judaism as Israel itself; if not in point of Profession, yet most certainly so, in point of Practice! And as the real character of Particular persons, as well as a Community, is best known by action; it is the design of the sollowing Pages, by this Test, to try the difference betwixt a Nominal Jew, and a Professed Orthodox son of the Church!

The Author humbly prefumes, the use he has made of some of the sentiments, and thoughts of a well known Writer, is sufficiently Apologiz'd for, in the sollowing Lines.

If what the Eastern Sage aver's be true,

—Beneath the Sun, not any thing is new,

Whate'er the Law of God, or Man enjoyns,

We know the Prelate writes, the Priest purloins;

Some only vamp, fome as they find 'em take 'em,

Some borrow Creeds, and others wifely make 'em.

'Tis furely too great a Prefumption, for People in a low Sphere of Life, on every Occasion to censure the Conduct of their Superiors; yet how often do we find exclamations, and aspersions thrown upon the Legislator in General, by People whose service is never esteem'd of any Value to their Representatives, for more than two Months, during the Space of seven Years.

Is it reasonable to believe that the Gentlemen that pass'd the Bill, did not (in a clear and convincing Light,) see the Advantages that the Nation, and Society would reap by it; and how far it might be conducive to particular Interests, both in Church and State? 'Tis paying them no very agreeable Compliment to suppose otherwise! More especially so, if we consider the Spiritual Gentlemen as well as the Temporal, were engag'd in

in promoting it; how far any other of our neighbouring Nations may have conform'd to these Principles I can't say: But our very good Friend and Ally Lewis the Fisteenth, and your Reverend Brethren of France, to whose Politeness, both in Religion and Morals we are so much oblig'd, must certainly as well as many of you, come under the Denomination of Israelites; this will appear Demonstrable, to any one who considers the humane, and benevolent Manner, in which that Monarch, his most Christian Majesty, is treating some of his presuming, and refractory Subjects.

It can furely Gentlemen, be no reproach to any of your Order, that have exerted themselves either for, or against the Bill, to be esteem'd and look'd upon as Rabbins of our Holy Religion; and notwithstanding the unhappy Repeal of it, be view'd by Mankind in the same savourable Point of Light, with regard to the Church, as our Father Abraham was to the Israelitish Nation: that is to say, the Fathers of the Faithful: And if any one of you more particularly Merits such Character, why may he not in a more modern Phrase, be styl'd the Bishop of the Jews!

And had the Stumbling Block been more effectually remov'd, what might we not have expected from you our Reverend Brethren!

thren! Sincerity furely in your addresses to Heaven! When in your Prayers, you befeech God for Fews, Turks, and Infidels; and out of your great Complaisance, are pleas'd to prefer us to the antient Arabian Prophet! Nor, is it possible for any one that is acquainted with that kind, disinterested, benevolent Disposition, so visible in your whole Order, to imagine that you would cast us wholly upon the Care of Heaven, without using every necessary Means, that might contribute to faciliate our Passage thither; and prevent your own Prayers from wearing the Appearance of those Courtiers, whose refpect for their Friends is most obvious in their very great Defires of getting rid of their Importunities!

I own indeed, you have been represented in a different Light by some of our modern Writers, but these must certainly be either Deists, or Installs, who compare the Benevolence of a Vicegerent of Heaven, with the Prayer of John Dee, (viz.)

God bless me John Dee,
And my Wise Joan Dee,
And our Children Three,
No more good Lord I ask of Thee!

The World and you Gentlemen, must certainly be sensible we have long been groaning under a heavy Oppression; and, tho' it may

may be consistent with the Principles of our Religion, to suffer certain Mutilations of the Flesh, yet surely we ought from no consideration, either Human, or Divine, to continue to suffer a civil Circumcission, by being cut off from the Service of our Country, both in Church and State! As we look upon ourselves equally capable to many of the uncircumcised Patriots of the present Age, tho' we have not yet been overloaded with the Royal Bounties, which might possibly have been discharg'd with equal Fidelity.

Our steady Adherence to our Principles, can never restect the least dishonour on our Religion; for tho' we admit Bread and Wine are necessary to be eat, and drank, with our Paschal Lamb, the Scruples of our Consciences are such, as will never admit us to be occasional Conformists, not even to qualifie us for the highest Post, in his Majesty's civil List! For tho' you Gentlemen have obtained a Bill of Exclusion, we scorn the Meanness of an Altar qualification!

But if in future Time it should so happen, that we should be tempted to Act from contrary Principles; — what should we do more than Christians, and Churchmen have done before us! — Have not you long ago seiz'd upon the Priviledges and Immunities of the Children of Israel? What's become of our national Property the Ten Commandments.

mandments, have not you metamorphos'd, and broke them into a thousand Pieces; difguis'd them in party Colours, and hung them up with Moses, Aaron, and his Bells, at those Communion Tables from whence we, to whom they were Originally granted, are Excluded? And not Content with this, have you not laid claim to the Promise, made to our Father Abraham, and to great Part of the Old-Testament itself, to serve purposes that the jewish Legislator never intended?—our Urim and Thummim are now no more! And what's worse than all, our Tythes are sequester'd, and apply'd to purposes for which they were not originally intended!

Our Priests are now, no more with honour Crown'd,
-No smoaking Tenths, are on our Tables sound!

I presume Reverend Brethren, there is few Gentlemen of your Order, that have effrontery sufficient to claim by Jure Divino, as there happens not to be one Line in the New-Testament, directly for the Payment of Tythes in kind! And those Texts that you have often laid hold on to amuse the Vulgar, such as Math. viii. iii iii. and iv. Luke, the xviii. and xii. and several others, have been sufficiently Answer'd over and over again, to the sull Satisfaction of every Man of common Sense: From whence it plainly appears, you can have no claim to them, but from the

jewish Law, under which none were to have Tythes, but the Priests and Levites: Whence then all this application, this fondness for extending the Power and Authority of your Church, at the Expence of us Israelites? Can any Man in his Senses, suppose you are more friends to the Gospel distinctly consider'd, than we the Children of Israel now are, or heretofore have been?

How many jewish Synagogues, have been Erected in this, and Neighbouring Nations, within these few Years; that have been diffinguish'd by nothing but a different Name from ours in Bury-Street, and Dukes-Place? Was not the Itineary Incendiary who fome Years ago difplay'd the Fire and Faggot Banner, through great part of this Realm, High-Priest of St. Sepulchre's? Was not there a Sanhedrim of Rabbi's conven'd at Edinburgh to extirpate the Herefies of a certain Professor there; as well as to establish the Faith of such as were stanchly Orthodox? Nay, was not one of the Honestest and Best, (tho' perhaps mistaken) Men, in the Kingdom expell'd out of a great House at Cambridge, because the visual Nerves of his Eyes would not admit him to view Objects in the same Point of Light, they were seen by some of his Chimerical and Superstitious Neighbours? — a most worthy Gentleman, of great Learning and Modesty, who did Honour to his Profession in the City of B 2 Exeter.

Exeter, was another flagrant Instance of this kind; as well as one in the City of Dublin, whom the Sanhedrim there confign'd to the Regions of Darkness, as the only Best, and shortest Way of consuting all his Arguments against judaism!

'Tis not long ago Gentlemen, since one of your learned Doctors made a strange buftle in the World about Herefie, and Hereticks; but this I apprehend was Herefie against Church Power, and Authority: For I never once heard of an Inquisition being set up against any of the Heresies of the Flesh; fuch as Swearing, Whoring, Drunkenness, &c. These are seldom made the Objects of your pious Zeal, any farther than is confistent with the Interest of a Spiritual-Court; but when they are, I believe all the World will do you the Justice to say you pay some regard to the Apostles Rule, who says the Servants of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle to all Men in meekness, instructing those that oppose themselves, &c. &c. But if the Herefie is pointed against yourselves, or the Church, your method of proceeding is generally guided by your Passions, and your secular Interests, not by any dictates of Christianity; for Herefie against Truth and Morality is seldom attended with the fatal Consequence of shaking the Designs of Power and Interest; and therefore must be preferable to the Rules of Faith laid down in a Scripture Revelation.

Give me leave farther to ask you Reverend Gentlemen, is it not from Moses you derive both your Mitres, and your Revenues; your Priest-hood, and all your most valuable Emoluments? You must be sensible, Jesus Christ was a Lay-Man, therefore you could not derive your Pedigree from him: But consequently it must come from the House of Aaron: And I appeal to your own Conscience, whether your whole Order don't make more advantage from the five Books of our Legislator Moses, than from the four Evangelists: Or even from all the Books of the New-Testament?

Some few of you indeed, feem to profess a Belief in Fesus Christ, for what purposes I need not say; but 'tis my humble Opinion, if such profession procur'd you no Commendams, no Bishopricks, no Deanaries, no fat Livings, no Purple Clothing, nor Lawn Sleeves, you'd believe as little in him, as any Fews in the Universe: I fancy, the Words of the Centurian on another Occasion, are very applicable to the Circumstances of the Christian Priest-hood:——He loved our Nation, and has built us a Synagogue.

How many Gentlemen, of the Rights and Ceremonies of your Church, are founded upon jewish Principles? From whence arise your profound Bows, and Adorations to the Altar, and towards the East? - Your passionate Zeal for Church Power, and Authority? Your Healths to the Church? — The Confusion, and wet Curses bestow'd upon all its suppos'd Enemies: - The Penal Laws fo long Supported in favour of your Hierarchy, not only against us Fews, but against all your fellow Christians; whose Principles differ from your own: I appeal to your whole Order, how far this is confiftent with the Professions you make of believing in Jesus: Who you may remember told you, Salvation was of the fews: I never could understand, that he endeavour'd to instill Hatred, Enmity, or a bad Spirit, into the Minds of any of his Followers; nor to raife an eternal War against the jewish People themselves, who you tell us Crucified him: nor, from the little acquaintance I have of his Writings, and Hiftory, could I ever find that he was the Author, or by any Means the Propagator of a Certain very remarkable curfing Creed, or of a set of Articles, Injunctions, and Canons; that not only you yourselves must swallow, but that there's a Necessity for the rest of Mankind to believe, without ever being able to understand, or comprehend a single Syllable of them: Though 'tis the Opinion of all the World,

World, that you are no ways oblig'd to the Israelitish Nation, or to any of our Laws, for these Iniquitous Inconsistences; but must rather place them to the Account of Heathenism, or Pagan Idolatry.

Surely you can't forget the Charge of your own Messiah to his Apostles, when he says, go not into the Way of the Gentiles, but go rather to the lost sheep of the House of Israel; But you say we are a Set of Unbelievers, abandon'd Wretches, dispers'd to all the Corners of the Earth for our Insidelity: Whether the one half of your Order are Believers, or Insidels, will best appear from your Practice, and the Insluence such practice has, upon the rising Generation!

I could repeat a Variety of Promises, made to our Nation, from the Old and New-Testament, which I am certain neither you, nor any of your Order can lay any just Claim to, tho' you treat us as the Outcasts of the Earth, and tell us our Priests not only perfecuted you as Christians, but brought on the Persecution and Death of your Messach himfels: we are very sensible, that Priestcrast has as often destroy'd the Innocent as seduc'd the Ignorant, without either Star-chamber, or Convocation; but admiting our Priests near two-thousand Years ago, to be as much Priests as you would make them, has not the whole Race of your Priests behav'd them-

themselves when in Power as Priests always do; by fining, imprisoning, and persecuting all that oppos'd their Avarice and Ambitious Views? Have you not, both by your preaching, and conversation, infligated ignorant and unthinking Mobs, to abuse, rob, plunder, and ruin your Neighbours; and exacted those Barbarities that are shocking to human Nature? And all this in the Name of the Lord, the most high God! Pray, Gentlemen make our case your own, and see whether you can't find as honest Priests amongst the Fews, as among Persons of your own Order and Profession, or as your reformer John Calvin, who caus'd Servetus to be Burn'd for not being Orthodox to his Principles, by the fame Rule, have not we the same right to Burn you for not being so to ours? As I imagine you'll readily admit, our Law (which your Priests are daily purloining from us,) was exhibited, long before your Guspel! And tho' you tax our Ancestors with sheding innocent Blood, I hope you'll admit according to your own Evidence that they did it ignorantly? And I think even Caiaphas himself, acted with much more decency, and Humanity, than fome Christian Priests have done, when he said it was better That one Man should perish, rather than the whole People! Pray what plea did your great Patron of Christianity Archbishop Laud urge, in favour of his Conduct towards Mr. Prynne, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Bastwick? Caiaphas, urg'd his plea as

a Sort of Necessity, and I believe there's very sew of your Christian Priests that would not concur with him, if they h d the least Reason to believe their Hierarchy in danger! And tho' this might appear a plausible Deception, out of the Mouth of a jewish High Priest, to impose upon the Populace, have not other High Priests made havock of Mankind, by their cruelty, ambition, and imposture, for ages past, in a thousand Instances?

But to divert you from screwing up the Muscles of your Faces like a certain old Prelatical Brother at the other End of the Town.—It happen'd not long ago, that one of your Reverend Ecclesiasticks in a Thirtieth of January Sermon making an Attempt to wash the Blackamore white, had the Misfortune to get the Story of the Marquis of Antrim by the Tail; but there happening to be some knotty Facts that would by no Means submit to the Doctor's folutions, a Gentleman present that was much better acquainted with that pious Kings conduct in the Affair, smiling several times at the Preacher's ignorance, and stupidity, rais'd his Spleen to such a Degree, that he was no fooner out of his Pulpit, but he applies to the Church-Warden of the Parish, to present him in the Ecclefiafical-Court, for diffurbing the Peace of his Congregation, &c. &c. The Gentleman (from whose Mouth I had the Story) had foon Notice of it, and being over a Glass with some of his Friends, a humourous Fellow in the Company took it into his Head to give the Church-Warden his Instructions in the Six sollowing Lines:

—Whate'er's the Event
Master Turner, Present
The Blockhead that sneer'd at my Sermon,
Nor forget Robin Daws,
Who preverteth the Laws,
By kissing his own Cousin-German.

The Parson finding he was to be the Object of Burlesque, 'tis suppos'd had the Wisdom to drop the Persecution, as my Friend never heard any more of it.

I fancy the World would be greatly oblig'd to the Reverend Doctor, as he's a Dealer in Politicks if he would give us a Comment in his next thirtieth of January Sermon, on that notable Piece of History, related by your late dignified Brother Mr. Archdeacon Echard, in his History of England, I mean that of Oliver Cromwell and the Devil in the Wood, in which if I mistake not he tells us, that Oliver infished on having the Government (if not the Crown) of England for the Term of fourteen Years, but the Devil being a little Obstinate would by no Means grant him a Lease for more than seven, at the End of which Time he gravely

(19)

gravely Remarks—that the Wind blew,
—and that there was a very great Storm,
—and that old Noll died, &c. &c.—
From whence I prefume we are to believe that the Devil took him away in a Whirlwind.

Had old Noll been a Priest,
And the Story prov'd true,
For once we might say,
That the Dee'l had his due.

This Gentleman would do well to inform us, from whom the Devil obtain'd the Power of difposing of Crowns and Kingdoms! That being a particular Circumstance that Mr. Archdeacon forgot.

As one of the evil Consequences of the Bill not being repeal'd, you are pleas'd to tell us, by the Fews being admitted to purchase Lands, &c, the Presentation of Livings must consequently come into our Hands, to the Destruction and Ruin of Christianity and the Gospel. -- But hold Gentlemen, there's a certain Qualification necessary before we are to be admitted into Holy Orders. Now I appeal to yourselves, whether you think there's a Jew in the Universe, tho' he may, like some of you, have acquir'd a supple Conscience, or an occasional Faith, that would dare to qualifie himfelf by believing fomething that no Chriftian or Jew in the World ever did or C 2 can

can comprehend, and what you yourselves never yet could agree in: I can't indeed say how far a Christian Faith may extend, but I'll answer for all the Jews under the Cope of Heaven; and tho' you accuse us with being a faithless Set of People, pray where's the Faith of one Half of the People of England, that have the Affurance not only to disbelieve, but ridicule and laugh at that known, that well attested stroaking Fact, related by the Learned and Sagatious Mr. Cart in his late History, with which a certain Family, whose original came from beyond the Tweed, has for many Generations past been endu'd with, and what a Number of stroaking Facts they have favour'd these Nations with I shall not take upon me to ennumerate, nor would I be so impolite as to include any of the Gentlemen of your Order amongst the Faithless and Unbelieving, for I am fully perfuaded 'tis not in the Power of the King and Parliament (whom you must allow to be the Head of your Church) to form or make any Oaths or Articles of Faith, provided always that they were necessary Steping-Stones to preferment, but what would be receiv'd with due Deference and go glibly down with your whole Order.

If Creeds and Articles possess the Heart, Prelatick Wisdom these will still impart; And tho' the Sense of Ten you can't define,

Be

Be Orthodox to all the Thirty Nine!
——Features of Orthodoxy, oft are drawn
From Gravity, and Sattin tagg'd with Lawn!*

You must admit Gentlemen, if it should so happen that any of our Brethren should be admitted into Holy Orders, jumping over any of the aforesaid Difficulties, more especially if we are the Mammonists you have represented us; Our Law-giver Moses has furnish'd us with a good System of Morals for the Subject of our Discourses; and tho' a Country Parish, confishing of a Parcel of Wise-acres, might take it into their Heads to be out of humour for having a Priest impos'd upon them in opposition to their own whimfical Inclinations, we might preach to our Clerks if all the rest of the Congregation deferted us, and as we have more Presidents than one for this amongst yourfelves, I hope we should be endu'd with the same Degrees of Humility, Patience, and Forbearance of those Pious Souls that have gone before us, as we could not perhaps eafily be difmis'd from some temporal as well as spiritual Properties, which might in some Degree support our drooping Spirits, and afford us an equivolent Consolation.

'Tis very furprizing my Reverend Brethren, that a Set of Men who call themfelves

^{*} Vide, a M. S. Poem, by the fame Author, preparing for the Prefs.

felves the Successors of the Aposlles, should take the Liberty they do, inabusing us Jews; and loading us with so many unreasonable Charges and Imputations! Surely you don't consider St. Paul's Declaration, when he says, Brethren, my Heart's Desire and Prayer to God for Israel is, that they may be Saved.—Here's Charity Gentlemen! Such as is seldom found under Gowns, Casfocks, or Lawn Sleeves!

Here I cannot well omit the learned Mr. Locke's Paraphrale on a Part of one of St. Paul's Epistles, that relates to us in a very particular Manner.

"If Abraham, Isaac, and Facob, from whom the jewish Nation had their Originals, were Holy, the Branches also that forang from this Root are Holy. If then fome of the natural Branches were broken off, if some of the natural Jews of the flock of David were broken off and Rejected, and thou an Heathen of the Wild Gentile race wert taken in and Ingrafted into the Church of God in their room, and there partakest of the Blessings promised to Abraham and his feed, be not so Conceited of thyself as to shew any Disrespect to the Jews. If any such vanity possess thee, remember that the Priviledge which thou hast

"in being a Christian is derived to thee from the promise which was made to "Abraham and his seed, but nothing ac"crues to Abraham or his seed from thee."

Here I presume it must appear to every candid Reader, that not only the Law of Nature, but the Law of Christ, entitles us to something more than the Protection of Society, and every impartial Eye must look upon it Barbarous, and Inhuman, for Fews to suffer any ill usage from Christians; as this is Demonstrably repugnant to Christianity itself.—Surely those that have robbed us of the Covenant of Grace, should have the Complaisance to leave us in the quiet Possession, of the Rights of Nature!

Give me leave to add Gentlemen, that we have never made free with your Spiritual Properties; but it's well known, you have frequently made bold with ours, and Adopted, and Metamorphos'd them to your own purposes, witness the Pfalms of David, who was King of Israel! how many Languages have these been taught to speak, and to what purposes have they been adapted that their Author never intended, — even as though they had been Hymns of your own Composing!—have not you likewise made prize of all the Blessings of our Antient Law, and applyed all it's Gurses to your own Spiritual

Spiritual purposes! without ever Acknowledging them as our right, and property? in fhort, you have made as free with our Songs, Hymns, Bleffings and Curfings, as the' you were Lords of the Mannor! And is it reafonable you should share with us in our Antient Priviledges, and Emoluments, and we at the same time be debar'd, not only of national Indulgencies, but still remain incapable of becoming as useful Members in Church and State as (by our Connection with

you) we should certainly be!

Surely Gentlemen, a red Hood might not only nearly refemble fome of our original Trappings, but become us as well as Crape becomes a Christian; more especially one that is Christianiz'd at Oxford, and comes, like Little John, from ferving of Colledge Broth to ferve a Country Curacy, loaded with great Degrees of Pride, Infolence and Self-sufficiency! Here as it's become customary to Interlard with a Tale, I shall give you a pretty remarkable one, of one of your Brethren, whom for Diftinctions sake we will call Little John.

I shall not attempt to trace the Little Gentleman's Pedigree, or enquire whether his Father kept a Tap, — whistl'd, or Gee-woo'd to Dobbin in a Dung-cart! -Or whether his Mother fold Laces, or Gartering; but must observe that John having obtain'd the place of a Servitor in one

one of the Colledges, (if I mistake not, that of brazen Nose,) which place appears to me to be the same as that of an Alms-boy in another case, for there seems to be no difference between a Fellow, or Scholar on a Colledge Foundation, and an Alms-boy in an Hospital; as both are endow'd by Charitable Benefactions, for fuch as are unable to maintain themselves. Here my little Monfieur continued for some time, till he was fo far acquainted with Fustian and Pedantry as to be able to chop Logick with the Squire, and Ogle my Lady's Woman; and having by the Interest of some of his Friends, obtain'd a Country Curacy, under a fat levitical Gentleman, that had swallow'd more Livings than his Stomach would digest, who by a too frequent recourse to the Bottle in order to promote concoction, had the Misfortune foon after the Arival of our little Dominus Vobiscum, to make a Voyage to the lower Regions. Here was a Circumstance that might have prov'd fatal to our little Gentleman, had not a Person of fome Estate and Quality in the Neighbourhood, taken him into his House as a Sort of Tutor to his Son; John, with great alacrity went through the Drudgeries of the Family; bless'd the Meat with a tolerable good Grace, and had the Honour of siting at the lower End of the Table, from whence he very decently remov'd with a Bow, as low as to the the Altar at the coming in of the fecond Course.

In process of Time, John found Means of screwing himself into the good Graces of Mrs. Abigail my Lady's waiting Woman; and a Match being ftruck up [with the good liking of their Master and Lady, they were tack'd together; and the first Living that fell in the Masters gift, was faccording to a certain laudible Custom where the Patron had been beforehand with the Chaplain] bestow'd upon John; which though a tolerable good one, did not satisfie him. In a short Time up he comes for London, and upon some Interest that he had made, plies Whitehall without Intermission, Sunday itfelf not excepted; on which Morning at Ten, he never fail'd [together with a whole Herd of that Tribe who were in Town upon the like Hunt, to be at Man's Coffee-House, to smoak away the remainder of that tedious Fore-noon, which others [not fo well skill'd in the Crape Divinity fpent in the Church. At length his expectations were crown'd with Success, and having duly capatiated himself had another Living added to his former. Now, on goes the Scarf, and down goes my Priest, full fraught with Pride and Exultation!

His Thoughts now began to fwell; and finding himself a Buttress Broader, he was determin'd

determin'd to raise himself a story Higher; in order to which, he now trudges to Oxford, and takes his Degree of Batchelor; and soon after of Doctor of Divinity; he is now able like many other of his wise levitical Brethren, to blow a Rams-Horn on the Thirtieth of January, loud enough to be heard from one end of the Parish to the other!

Sometime after this, Mr. S. and his Lady, and Mrs. Abigail, [our new Dottress,] being with others of the Neighbourhood at a Country Entertainment, Madam S. being the best Woman in the Company, and not imagining any Person there would have difputed Precedence with her; set herself by the Mistress of the House at the upper End of the Table, fo that there was no room left for Mrs. Abigail, but at one of the Sides. Down she sits, but with a Stomach fo full, that not one bit went into her Mouth; which the Mistress of the House taking Notice of, Mrs. Abigail set up a hideous Outcry, that her quality was injur'd; and read fuch a Lecture upon the Dignity of the Clergy, and especially of a Dostor of Divinity, [and confequently of his Doxy,] that the Lady was amaz'd, and the Company burst out into a loud Laughter. The Lady had wit enough, and plied Mrs. Abigail with fuch fmart Repartees, that foon put her to silence; but the Doctor being D 2 present, present, was so great a Coxcomb as to take up the Cudgels, and was encounter'd by a Gentleman of more Sense than himself, who drove the Business so home, that the Dostor was quite nonplus'd. However, this Contest spoil'd the intended Mirth, to the Disturbance of the whole Company; since which Mrs. Abigail hath declin'd all meetings where the Lady was to be, and intends to continue in this sullen Humour, till the Quality of a Dostor of Divinity's Wise is better understood.

I shall leave you Gentlemen to make what remarks, and observations you please; not only on this known Story, but on the Conduct and Behaviour of your dignified Brother, and his Ecclesiastical Doxy.

It may be farther observed, that as many of your Tribe when they leave Oxford, and like little John, pop into a tolerable Curacy, turn Fortune-bunters! It might not be amiss, if your Superior, in conjunction with the Church-Wardens of the Parish, were to order the following general Inscription, in large gold Letters fix'd up in some publick Part of the Church, where it might be visible to the whole Congregation; as by this Means, less of your Time might be taken up, and more Employ'd in your graver Studies; and there's no doubt to be made but that you'd soon have Billet-Deaux,

and proper Applications from the fair Sex! and perhaps the whole Parish to chuse out of, by such as pay a due Veneration to your Cloth! Tho' I think the Ladies generally give the Preserence, to that of another colour; some of the Graver Mrs. Abigail's excepted.

A Maid or Widow five foot four,
Whose age don't much exceed a Score;
For fifteen hundred Pounds,—or more,
May have a Priest, to, —read her 'ore!

I can't say Gentlemen, how you may relish this Advice from a Jew, but pre-sume if it came from a dignified Doctor of your own Church; it might be receiv'd with due difference!

Pray tell me now Gentlemen, why a long Visage, and a sallow Countenance, might not, as well as any of the little John's, be dubb'd a Doctor of Divinity, and preach up Sedition in an Orthodox Pulpit, to as honourable Purposes, in any other Part of the Kingdom, as in Dukes-Place?

Or, admitting the Fore-Parts of our Flaxen Wiggs were a little more extended on our Shoulders, why might not we make as graceful Figures in Westminster-Hall, as the rest of that honourable Bench! Surely, none will

will presume, or imagine, that justice, honour, and equity, are monopolized by the Gentlemen of the long Robe! Then why may not, [at least, the Remains of it] be found in Bury-Street, under the Sable Hue of a Rabbi of Israel?

If a certain Nation beyond the Tweed, has its Members in the House: Why Gentlemen, may not mure representatives from the Land of Canaan be admitted? For though the casting Vote is not at present much in our favour, we are not without expectations and hopes; and furely nothing can be more reasonable, than that those our Neighbours who have laid violent Hands on our Covenant should admit us into their Kirks, as we are ready to admit them into our Syna: gozues! If it should be objected that neither their Kirks, nor our Synagogues, would be fufficiently large, after such Union, to contain fo great a Body of People; it would be easie to point out a useles House at the other End of the Town, that would answer that purpose; and as the Lease of it is now almost expir'd, the Proprietor would certainly not be displeas'd to see it well tenanted.

Don't your Politicks Gentlemen, coincide entirely with the jewish Institutions! Is it not from these that you hew your Enemies to Pieces before the Lord!—That the Righteous

are entitled to the whole Earth!——That you derive all your Zeal for God's service, and that all that are your Enemies must consequently be his! Are not these fundamental Dostrines, by which the Orthodox are distinguish'd from Hereticks?

I hope the late learned and ingenious Mr. Whiston, had not any Bishop of the Jews in View, when he made the following remarks upon that Order of Gentleman.

"And now having given some Account" of several of our present Bishops, and almost all of them political Bishops also, "who spend so much of their Time, not in their own Diocesses, where they ought both to live and die, but in the Capital "City, and in Parliament: It may be worth our while to take some Notice how little good they do there, either to Learning, "Morality, or Religion; they being too well known to be little better than Tools" of the Court, to merit better Bishopricks: "by voting as they are directed; which they seldom fail to do."

I believe Gentlemen, you'll admit the Revenues of the spiritual Prince, ought to bear a due Proportion to the Dignity of his Office!———That

over the capture of those published

^{*} Mr. Whiston's Life, Vol. 1st. (Page, 275.)

That his Property and Person are always to remain sacred and untouch'd!—That as he's God's Vicegerent on Earth, he's confequently not subject to the fecular Power! That it would be the highest Sacrilege, and fuch as would merit even Damnation, to rob God, and the Church! That the Priesthood is as much Superior to the Laity, as Heaven is to Earth! — That he who differs from him in Opinion, is a Schismatick, and liable to be fin'd, impri-son'd, and excommunicated; unless by a submissive Penitence, he renders himself a fit Object of Pardon and Restoration: 1 appeal to the Learned of your Order, whether any Doctrines in the World, are more confistent with judaism! Then who pray, so fit to affert the Rights and Priviledges of the Priesthood, as a Jew? Is it to be suppos'd, that if we were employ'd by our Brethren the Clergy, to collect what they claim from the People by divine Right, that we should not be as faithful Tythe-Gatherers, as other Church Officers, employ'd in that facred Service?

Should the Convocation be permitted to refume its authority, [as a Reward to some of its worthy Members, in faciliating the Repeal of the Bill] and thereby become terrors to all the Advocates for liberty, and free-thinkers; as well as to those pusillanimous Wretches, that can't comply with the

Orthodox Claims of the Priesthood, and entrust them with the Distribution of their Temporals, who have so long been endeavouring to exercise a Power in the disposal of all their spiritual Hopes, and Expectations! Should this happy Day, Gentlemen, once again dawn upon you, who so sit to be president of that August Assembly, as an Israelite: Under whose legislative Power you hold your most interesting and endearing Claims!

Nor should we be less useful Members, in the Exercise of all Ecclesiastical Authority, and in the Jurisdiction of those Courts, whose Business it is to take cognizance of every Ast of Hostility against the Clergy, as well as to support their Hierarchy; a Court that has often attempted to raise its spiritual Head above that of the Civil Magistrate! And doubtless is by many of its Members, believ'd to be as much Superior as we can suppose spirituals to be to temporals! Who then my Brethren, so proper to make a Proctor, an Apparator, a Sollicitour, or even a Judge, where any spiritual Jurisdiction is to be exercis'd, as a Few? If we could not Circumcife the Follys of Mankind, by the Affistance of you our Brethren, we should soon learn to Girsumcise something that would be as ufeful to us; for tho' we have been charg'd with too great a Paffion fion for the Mammon of Unrighteousness; it's well known we can't make Bricks without Straw. Should it be necessary to impose Pecuniary Mults upon any Part of the Community, who so fit to assist you Gentlemen of the Cassock as your Brethren, the Israelites? For as a certain Author remarks.

When Pecuniary Mulets into practice were brought, And the People had Faith to believe what was taught. Whoe'er would attone for his finful Transgressions, His Mulet must prefent, with his humble Confessions! For the Man was esteem'd, both a Fool and a Knave, Who believ'd that the Priest, had no Power to Save.

A very little practice Gentlemen, will make Citations, Probates, Procurations, and Pennances, familiar to us! And as it will be our Interest, to support the Authority of the Court, we shall certainly never fail in that Part of our Duty.

Whene'er the Wisdom of the Court thinks meet, We'll wrap the bold Offender in a Sheet! In fulfice still, proportion every Curse, Not to the Crime, but to the Sinner's Purse! But freely drop, the long impending Suit, If once the Fornicator will Commute! Nor need a penetential, Tear to flow, _____ But to the grave Vicegerent here below.

If after all the wholesom Discipline of the Church, any of its Members should prove refractory,

refractory, stubborn, and irreclaimable; who so fit to consign them over to Satan, to pronounce their Maranatha, or to award the Writ de Excommunicatio Capiendo, as an Israelite? Or to exercise that diocesian Authority, which both Heathens, Greeks, and Romans, have in some degree borrow'd from Moses's Law; and which some more modern Churches, have so greatly resin'd, and improv'd upon.

For who fo fit, to make the Vistim Bleed,
As one of us?—an Ifraelite indeed!
Or who fo fit, the fpiritual Sword to draw,
As those who first, receiv'd the antient Law?

How great a Veneration is due to the pious Memory, and Conduct, of one of the Wifest and most learned Princes that ever adorn'd the British Throne! Who on Account of his fublime Wisdom, and profound Erudition, was honour'd with the Appellation of the British Solomon. This Prince, so highly detested the Growth of Heresie, that not contented with leaving the Sup-pression of it, to the ordinary Means of Persuasion, and to the People whose peculiar Province it is; condescended out of his Humanity and pious Care, to become himfelf the Instructor of the Ignorant, and unhappily deceiv'd; but finding all his learned Arguments, and acute reasoning Ineffectual F. 2 to to convince their obstinate Hearts, he had recourse to the Painful, but the only Salutary and never failing Means of extirpating Heresie, he cut off the gangren'd Part that he might preserve the rest Sound and Healthful; and consecrated to the Flames the heretical Bodies, of Legate and Wightman, in the Forums of Litchfield, and Smithfield! And render'd sacred Smithfield, still more venerable, by again honouring it with one of these pious Sacrifices.

To conclude this head Gentlemen, is there any People breathing, out of whose Mouths the Athanasian Creed, and some other occasional Curses, interspers'd through the Christian Common Prayer Book, will sound better, than out of the Jews?

I can't think my Brethren, but that we should be equally useful in the State, as well as in the Church? for what set of People could with a better Grace, collect his Majesty's Revenues arising from the Excise, on Malt, Ale, and other Liquors, or make a better Figure as Commissioners, or Inspectors than we fews? Have not we as high Qualifications as many of our Brethren already in Office? Who, as well as great Numbers of Brokers on the Exchange and elsewhere, are to all intents and purposes as much fews as we are! It

has been an old trite Scandal thrown upon us, that we get what we can, and keep what we get; don't all these sanctified few-Christians, both in Church and State, Gentlemen, do the same?

None I hope will deny, that we are in every Respect as fit to accompany the Cloak and Mace, to support his Majesty's Interest in the Government of Country Corporations; to sit in their grave Assemblies, to make Burgesses, and Freemen; and to do other decent Jobs, such as the Circumstances of the Times may require, as any Constitutional, or Mechanical Christians, upon whom that honourable Office frequently devolves?

If Joseph who was a circumcifed Jew, and Prime Minister to Phaaroah King of Egypt, conducted the Affairs of the State with such Prudence and OEconomy, as at last so greatly contributed to the Redemption of his Brethren and Country, from Egyptian Slavery! Why may it not be in the Power of a Jew to be as useful in a Christian Country, under the same Circumstances?

May it not with great Justice be ask'd the Gentlemen of the Association, who made them Judges in Israel? As some not greatly

greatly prejudic'd in our Favour, have declar'd it to be one of the distinguishing Characteristicks of Judaism, to admit Irish-Evidences to swear away the Property of their Neighbours, by the same charitable Rule of Equity, practis'd in the Spanish Inquisition, against the Lives of Hereticks!—A notable Way of obtaining a complete Victory, without waiting for the Impertinence of a Reply!—Surely these Gentlemen may without the least Impropriety, bear the Name of Legion, as well as those that in former Ages posses'd the jewish Herd.

But tho' their Tribe, may make a numerous Band, The Time draws on, when they shall Understand, The Canaanite, remaineth still i'th Land.

I shall conclude, with a Remark on two of my Rabbinical Brethren; and shall beg leave to enquire whether the Reverend Dr. G—y, Author of the Notes on Hudibrass, has not long had all the Marks of Judaism upon him, circumcision possibly excepted! And whether from his polite Manner of adapting those curious remarkable Notes, to some things, and purposes, that never existed, and in all probability never will, he is not an Israelite indeed?—
And surely no Man can ever be sceptical enough, to believe Guile, can be found under

under the Gown and Cassock of a Doctor of Divinity!

How great a Reward is due to his stupendious Wisdom and Sagacity!—If no greater can be found, we will present him with the first Cut of our Paschal-Lamb!—Or something we presume might be more Acceptable,—Even the chief Seat in our Synagogue.

Finally, my Brethren, I am fully perfuaded no one that reads the Reverend and learned Mr. W—te's Arguments, so laboriously Rak'd together from his Predeceffors of several Generations past, and gone; in vindication of a long vindicated Church, that has had five hundred Defences, Apologies, and Vindications; but what will allow every Argument he has Collected, to be as well adapted to the Case and State of the Israelites, as to that of his own Church: And it must appear to every observant Reader, that the Curate, and the Few, are both blended together, in one and the same Person.

The two following Lines are an observation of my old friend Aminadab's, on reading this Gentleman's Letters.

The Sinking Craft, in Danger feems to be, And Sink it may indeed, friend W-te for thee!

After

After one or two of this Gentleman's Pamphlets were confign'd to the Paftry-Cooks; and a Third appear'd in a most wretched Dishabille, both of Distion, and Language; one may say with Mr. Pope:

Damnation follows Death, in other Men, But some dam'd Scribblers, live to write agen!

FINIS.

ERRATA

PAGE, 2 Line 17 for Legislator, read Legislature.
Page, 13 Line 9 for Conscience, read Consciences.
Page, 18 Line 14 for Persecution, read Prosecution.
Page, 20 Line 15 dele the Word, with:
Page, 21 Line 6 after the Words Holy Orders, add, by.
Page, 29 Line 16 for Difference, read Deference.

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